Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
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be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28777—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1892.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER and Co.

SHIPPING.

NINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	Friday.
ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th June.
THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th ,,
L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th ,,
ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd ,,
L. ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th ,,
SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
L. GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th ,,
ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
L. SUTLEJ	4165	300	W.D.G. Worcester	26th ,,
SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
L. PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th ,,
ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
				Saturday.
L. ORIENTAL	4972	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, ibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers anship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, d London.

†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers ranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No assengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from rindisi to London by the Mail route can be tained, and Coupons are issued for places in e Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. xpress."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the ternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on e day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only nd packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of aving their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London ia Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with he Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India ia the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be ngaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, onveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

June 30th July 28th.
July 14th August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves r China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at ny Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

28th June. 26th July. 23rd August.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
assoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 4, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July.
PERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Augt.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
RIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Clas
O TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and RINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.
LEKTRA	G. Mariani	3.800	550	22nd Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

teamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of ch month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	550	8th July.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras d Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to urabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 22, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3514	C. Hillcoat	29th June.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	12th July.
PERSIA	3517	R. Hutchinson	27th July.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	24th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 20, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult. Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET,
and 49-50 Parliament Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, 29th June, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 26th June, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on the 30th June, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd June, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

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And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

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CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct o Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits. booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call a Singapore and Batavia.

*Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	....	On or about 30th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd June, 1892. Agents.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamer WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Captain.	About
*LYCIA	3139	McNay	2nd July for Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess; is fitted with Electric Light; and has all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
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FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

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Amontillado, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	44	0	49	8
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Vino de Pasto, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	29	12	33	0
Pale Dinner Sherry, in great demand as a good, clear drinking Sherry	26	8	29	12
Extra Dry Pale Sherry	21	0	23	10
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FRESH AND RELIABLE.

"PYRAMID" MIXTURE,
Mild.
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. tin.

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Medium Mild.
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Medium Full.
Per ½ lb. tin, Re. 1-12. Per 1 lb. tin, Rs. 3-4.

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CURE for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Malarial Fevers and Agues, &c., &c.

OIL. An outward application for Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, &c.

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Cash Rs. 825.
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Do. Virginia Shag	,,	0	13	0	15
Do. Three Castle	,,	0	13	0	15
Excelsior Flake Cut, for Pipes	Per Pkt.	0	15	1	1
Do. Long Cut, for Cigarettes	,,	0	15	1	1
Cope's Golden Cloud, cut, ready for smoking	1-lb. Box	2	14	3	4
Do. do. do.	½-lb. Box	1	8	1	12
Golden Flake Cavendish, Pioneer Brand	1-lb. ,,	2	3	2	5
Do. do. do.	½-lb. ,,	1	4	1	8
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Cavendish, in Sticks	,,	1	2	1	4

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DYSPEPSIA AND ITS CURE.

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Makes life unbearable, and thousands of sufferers will be delighted to know that it has been and is

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, LOCAL FUND OVERSEER, Salary Rs. 80, with Travelling Allowances. Appointment till April 1893 if appointee found capable, with probability of regular employment. Candidate must know English, and one knowing Kanarese will be preferred. Apply before 15th July, 1892, to the Undersigned, with copies of Testimonials.

J. DAVIDSON,
President D. L. B, Bizapur.

Bizapur, 18th June, 1892.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE NEW BYCULLA STATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after One o'clock A.M., on FRIDAY, the First of July, 1892, the present BYCULLA STATION of this Railway will be CLOSED and the NEW BYCULLA STATION will be BROUGHT INTO USE.

From that time Coaching Traffic (Local and through with other Railways) will be BOOKED to and from the New Station.

2. The last Down Train, which will stop at the present Byculla Station, will be the Jabalpur Mixed Train, leaving Victoria Terminus at Midnight on the Thirtieth of June, and the last Up Train will be the Passenger Train due at the present Byculla Station, at 23-19 o'clock on the Thirtieth of June.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, The Twenty-Third of June, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that VASANJEE HEERJEE has CONTRACTED TO SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage lease, lien or, otherwise are hereby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 23rd day of June, 1892.

All that the 9-16 Share of Vassanjee Heerjee in all that piece of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the East side of the Hornby Row within the Fort and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 332 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2370, and street Nos. 145,147 Hornby Row, and Street Nos. 2-4-6 Jiwaji Lane, and bounded on the East by a Sweepers' passage, (one half of which appertains to the premises and the other half appertains to the property of Sorabjee Rustomjee Mohivalla) on the west by the said Hornby Row, on the South by Jivanjee Muncherjee Lane, and on the North by the property of Jairam Lukhmidas and Nathu Lalji, which said premises are in the occupation of the said Vassanjee Heerjee.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR, AND JAMSETJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 4th July 1892, at 3-15 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. Chief-Secretary Mackenzie, stating that the bill for Rs. 247-7-7 (on account of charges incurred by Government in maintaining the Grant Road Hospital for Infectious Diseases) should be taken as in substitution for that preferred with Government letter, dated 23rd February last, and that the Rs. 247-7-7 is the whole amount claimed by Government.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee as under:—

2. Recommending for sanction the payment, from surplus cash balance, of Rs, 1,803-4-11, on account of land acquired, under the Land Acquisition Act, from Mr. Vishvanath Damodar, and from other persons, for the low caste Hindu cemetery at Haines Road.

3. Recommending for sanction the payment of Rs. 2,460-14, from surplus cash balance, to meet the rent due to Government for the 19,687 square yards of land occupied by the Municipal Workshops from 9th December 1868 to 8th December, 1892.

4. Recommending for sanction (1) the expenditure of Rs. 40,000 to meet the cost of erecting a new engine and boiler house at Love Grove to the north of the pumping station, and (2) to advances being made from surplus cash balance to be recovered from the sale proceeds of the four existing engines and boilers, the two centrifugal pumps and the existing pumping station.

5. Recommending for sanction an expenditure of Rs 2,200 from savings in the grant for materials, Water Works budget, to meet the cost of providing a galvanized iron-sheet shed with curved roof and rolled beam standards for protecting the pipe cutting machines at Chinchpookli.

6 Forwarding for the information of the Corporation letter from the Commissioner, reporting that six maistress in addition to the number sanctioned for the Tansa Works' were employed during April last, and will be kept in service during May, but that the grant for establishment has not been exceeded,

7. On the subject of the memorial tablets in connection with the Tansa Water Works,

8. Requesting approval to the transfer of Rs. 1,860 from the grant for ventilating shafts on Ripon Road sewer, to meet the cost of constructing two masonry and two ventilating shafts on Queen's Road.

9. Recommending sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 14, to meet the cost of the removal of the telephone and bell from the Love Grove Station engine house, to the dynamo room, and to provide an extra bell in connection therewith. The amount to be met by a transfer from savings under section IV.

10. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting Budget transfers, amounting to Rs. 484.

11. Government Resolution sanctioning the lease of ground near Frere Bridge, Grant Road, for the erection of a urinal thereon on certain conditions.

12. Resolution of the Standing Committee:—

Forwarding the Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1892.

13. Letter to the President from the Educational Inspector C. D., forwarding Government Resolution sanctioning, conditionally, the grant of Rs. 130,000 towards the cost of building a primary school over the Bhuleshwar market.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee as under:—

14. Recommending the exemption of Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, from furnishing security.

15. On the subject of application from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. as to the defective condition of Argyle Road and side streets.

16. Notice of motion from Karsondas Chabildas, Esq. to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to furnish a report of the circumstances under which there was no water in the mains at the time when a fire occurred at Arthur Road on the 12th June, 1892.

17. Resolution of the Standing Committee regarding complaint from Messrs. J. J. Barreto and others as to the flow of soiled water from Matunga Leper Asylum.

18. Letter dated Edinburgh, from Mr. Thomas C. Glover on the subject of the construction of the Tansa Dam.

19. Letter from the Commissioner, asking sanction to the laying out and making of two new public streets, (1) between Winter Road and Pawai Road and (2) between Nepean Sea Road and Narayen Dabulkar Road.

20. Government Resolution, stating that Government are unable to sanction any works for the outfall of sewage at Colaba.

21. Letter from the Commissioner, reporting on the subject of the construction of overbridges in Falkland Road, Waree Bunder, and Queen's Road.

22. Notice of motion from Badrudin Abdulla Kur, Esq., regarding the placing of dust-bin and night-soil carts near Musjids.

By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, June 23, 1892.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
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PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with

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Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

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Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

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Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MADRAS RACES, 1892.

DECEMBER 24TH, 27TH, 29TH, AND 31ST.

OWNERS are reminded that the first ENTRANCES CLOSE on July 1st.

For Prospectus see "Asian" of 24th June.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ELECTRIC FANS, WORKED BY DRY BATTERIES. Electric Chairs, Tables, Medical Boxes, Electric Strong Rooms, Money Safes, Cash Boxes, Electric Carpets, &c.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row

LADIES' GOLD BROOCHES.—Nothing is more useful or acceptable to a Lady than a Brooch. A Select Assortment of the most Fashionable designs at exceptionally low Prices. Gold Horseshoe Brooches, from Rs. 12; other Designs from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50. Safety Pins, from Rs. 5.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

A TIMELY PRECAUTION in the Rains, Natural Wool, Cholera or Body Belts, Rs. 2-8.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

LOVELY CEYLON TEA.—Fresh, Pure, and Unadulterated, Re. 1 per lb. Packet. Liberal Discount to Trade, Messes, Clubs.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

DAHLIAS, 30 DISTINCT SORTS; Begonias, Gloxiscias, Garden Seeds, Pumps, and other Sundries.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

REAL ALUMINIUM and CANADIAN GOLD CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Tassels and without Tassels, Rs. 3 to Rs. 10. Chains not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW.—"INDIAN PLATE POLISH" positively makes Silver-ware, Electro-plate, etc., equal to new; makes Brass equal to Silver in one minute. Price Re. 1.—C. A. CUTTRISS and Co., Jewellers, Fort.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a Bar MAID. Salary Rs. 70. Apply "P." care of this Office.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

QUALITY being the first consideration.—Cheapest House in India for TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, CIGAR, CIGARETTE, TOBACCO, SMOKING REQUISITES, &c., &c.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

YOU MAY not be able to see through a BRICK WALL. Try GREGORY'S BINOCULARS.—O'NEAL & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

ELECTRIC BELLS, Rs. 3; complete with Battery push and wires Rs. 8, Hand Telephones Rs. 4, complete Stations from Rs. 18. Spare Material, Switches, Wires, large stock always on hand.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer, 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4, for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—NAGUR'S Patent World Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, CHESTS, Patent Key Detective Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c. Safes by all English and Foreign makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 62, Apollo Street, Bombay.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

ELECTRIC LIGHT for Medical, Dentist, or Domestic use, with Dry Batteries (Sensational Novelty) portable, durable, simple, and cheap. Incandescent Globes of all sizes and powers.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

SHOULD you want your SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS supplied, Cleaned, and Repaired to entire satisfaction, try DANNEY & Co., Cutlers, 20, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, the Cheapest House.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TABLE LUXURY.—Try Kalbadevie English Diary Co.'s cheap and superfine produce of Fresh BUTTER delivered at As. 14 per lb. CREAM As. 10 per lb., MILK As. 2½ per seer. Mofussil Orders promptly attended to.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

MONSOON CLOTHING for COACHMEN.—Thick blue and Grey Coats with Hat covers, from Rs. 4 to 6 each. White Water-proof Coats at Rs. 4 each. —At HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, opposite Crawford Market.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD WATCHES by ROTHERHAM & SONS, in hunting, half-hunting and open-faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation balance.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, 12, Medows Street.

ELECTRIC BATTERIES, complete Leclanches, 2 pints, Rs. 2. Dry Batteries, best make, Rs. 2. Dry Batteries for Electric Light or Motor, Rs. 3. Daniels, Bunsens, and other Batteries Rs. 3.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c. at Re. 1.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCHPOOGLY KALA CHOWKEE ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees Anunda Suwa & Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Hajee Abdoolabin Shaik Esmael Khatib, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgagee dated the 7th day of March, 1887, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazundari leasehold ground, belonging to Peter Paul Pereira, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Chinchpoogly or Kala Chowkie Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haji Abdoola bin Shaik Esmail Khatib, assessed under F. Ward, No. 11, and Street No. 1, containing by admeasurement 400 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of land revenue, under No. 767, and bounded on the east by the ground of Govind Moroba, on the west by the property of Thucker Gopal Hurry, on the north by the property of Tookaram Sonejee and Ramjee Bapoojee, and on the south by the property of Narayen Mulloojee and private passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 3 Clive Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, by order of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co. and on account of the concerned ex "Loodhiana"

J C G 50 bales each 250 bags "Union" No. 1 black end 44 inches, iron bound.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the concerned. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, strong and light office shigram with a powerful chestnut horse, and set of harness, first-rate pictures, Hink's lamps carpets, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view from 8 a.m., to 6 p.m. till the day of sale.

The property of a Gentleman—

1 light victoria with back seat and brake.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 camera, air gun, and ariston.
4 cases wearing apparel, books, and sundry.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the indentor, Ebramjee Lookmanjee—

About 50 metal watches.
„ 12 silver „
„ 12 „ lady's watches.
„ „ gilt „

By order of Bassiram Khunnah & Co., and on account and at the risk of Hursamull Sookhdevdass, of Delhi—

2 cases each 200 pieces China gauze, 35-36 inches, 12 yards.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light and strong-built victoria with moveable coach box.
1 strong second-hand office-shigram.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 light and strong dog-cart.
And and other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, in the compound of Nabob's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood drawing room, bedroom and dining room furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery, and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by S. Rose & Co., Singer's sewing machine on stand, first-rate oil-paintings Hink's lamps, Persian carpets, complete golf kit, English-built small dog-cart, grey Burmah pony, and harness, valuable books, &c., the property of J. ORTON, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parsee Bazar Street, opposite Messrs. Graham and Co's office, by order of Messrs. Dossabhai Merwanjee and Co., Agents for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines, to make room for new stock, Wheeler and Wilson's original and genuine sewing machines, from No. 1 to No. 12, cloth and leather, Waltham's silver watches, first quality, Read and Barton's platedware, superior quality, Warners's lamps, burning without chimney, American victoria, street post lamps, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 24, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the old Ice House, Fort, near the Great Western Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of the late Mrs. MALCOLM SMITH.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

1 double-barrelled C. F. B. L. gun, by C. Maybury, 12 bore, in wooden case, with cartridge loading Machine, &c.
1 Colts muzzle loading revolver in oak case.
1 air gun.
A lot of cartridges, shots, gun powder, &c.
70 bundles wire.
100 casks white disinfecting powder.
20 casks carbolic disinfecting powder.

By order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Abdoolally Essabhoy—

2 cases gold thread, per "s.s Imperatrix" and "City of Perth."

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14 hands, goes in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 Chesnut stud bred mare, 7 years, 15-2, quiet to ride, passed R. A. charger and carries a lady.
1 bay waler gelding, 15-2, aged, good hack, and goes well in harness.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parli Hill, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished substantial made household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon T. D. C. BARRY.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vuyani's Stable, Belassis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the property of the late Ebrahim bin Khalil, an Arab dealer—

1 iron grey Arab, 14-2, 5 years old.
1 bay Arab, 14-2¼, 6 years old.
1 bay Arab polo pony, 13-3, 5 years old.
2 chesnut Arab polo ponies, 13-2, 5 years old.

Also a number of Arab and Persian horses, the property of different dealers proceeding to their native country.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Cotton Sweepings at the G. I. P. R. Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, waste paper, &c.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Auction sale of a very valuable large bungalow with outhouses, stables, &c., known as "Albert Hall," situated at Victoria Road, Byculla, opposite "San Suci."

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that freehold piece or parcel of land, together with the bungalow, out-houses, &c., standing thereon, situate at Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,223 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by a public passage, 15ft. wide, on or towards the north partly by the property of the late Cummoo Jaffer Sulliman and partly by the property of Surgeon-Major K. S. Nariman, and on or towards the south by Victoria Road.

For further particulars and plan and catalogues of the conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, June 24, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, *ex* Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કુંο

H. A., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., ENGLAND.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 29 BUNDLES INDIGO.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, H. C., and in *re* Syed Mirza bin Syed Hoosain Shirazee, trading in the name of Syed Mirza Mirza Mahomed, insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the following, landed ex s.s. "Calder":—

S M—29 bundles indigo.

SALE OF 3 VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES ON THE APOLLO RECLAMATION ESTATE.

In pursuance of the decree made by the High Court of Judicature in Suit No. 410 of 1891 (Goculdas Madhowjee against Hassum Meya Ahmed and another) on the 29th August, 1891, and under the instructions of Mr. Byramjee Dorabshaw Nariman, the receiver appointed therein, the undersigned, unless the sale is countermanded, will on Monday, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock, at No.—, Colaba Causeway, put up for sale by Public Auction, in three separate lots, the leasehold properties described below, that is to say:—

1st.—The property comprised in lot No. 1, and described in schedule A to the said decree.

2nd.—The property comprised in lot No. 2, and described in schedule C to the said decree, which will be sold subject to a deed of mortgage and a deed of further charge respectively, dated the 30th day of July, 1887, and the 9th day of November, 1887, and made between the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed of the one part, and Mr. Munchershaw Bejonjee of the other part, and subject to payment by the purchaser of moneys due under the said deed of mortgage and further charge.

3rd.—The property comprised in lot No. 3, and described in schedule B to the said decree, which property will be sold subject to a deed of mortgage, dated the 29th day of February, 1888, and made between the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed of the one part, and the said Mr. Byramjee Dorabshaw Nariman of the other part, and to payment by the purchaser of the principal and other moneys due thereunder.

The above properties are held on lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, admeasuring (549 4-9) square yards, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the south by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the east by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , Street No. , and which said premises are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (500 6-9) square yards, together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house or building standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a plot of land leased to the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed, on or towards the south by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , and Street No. , and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the tenants, of the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (426 8-9) square yards, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north and south by the land leased to the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed, on or towards the east by the vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , and Street No. , and are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors for the abovenamed receiver, at their office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 24, 1892.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

Bombay, June 11, 1892.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON, Bankers and Army Agents, Bombay and Calcutta, beg to announce that they are prepared to make Advances to MILITARY and CIVIL Servants holding Credit Balances in the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Ld.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1892 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on MONDAY, the Twenty-seventh Day of June next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed, by any of her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 31st day of May 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE BANGALORE "DAILY POST AND EXAMINER" PRESS.

A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS, WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th day of July, 1892 next, for the purchase, free of incumbrances of all the PRINTING PRESSES, BINDING and other MACHINERY, TYPES, (English, Canarese, and Tamil) and plant of every description, Furniture, Editor's Library, and all other goods and effects belonging to the above Press situate at No. 10, Residency Road, C. and M. Station, Bangalore.

The above has recently been valued at an aggregate sum of Rs. 27,000, and intending tenderers can see a detailed Inventory of the same at the "Daily Post" Office.

All tenders should be sent in to the undersigned at the Office of the "Daily Post" on or before the 15th day of July 1892 next, and be superscribed on the outside cover, "Tender for Purchase of Machinery, &c., of the "Daily Post and Examiner" Press."

The undersigned does not bind herself to accept the highest or any tender. Each tender to be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, which amount will be returned to all unsuccessful Tenderers about the 23rd July 1892.

M. E. MERGLER,
Executrix of the Will of the
late J. W. HAYES, SR., Proprietor,
"Daily Post and Examiner" Press.

Bangalore, June 6th, 1892.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

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SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteln E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Celebrated Liqueur Whisky.
Rs. 28 per dozen Bottles.
„ 33 „ 2 dozen Pints.

"BIRCHBRAE," Old Scotch Whisky.
Rs. 22 per dozen Bottles.

EUGENE CLICQUOT'S Champagne Carte Blanche Extra Dry.
Rs. 55 per dozen Bottles.
„ 60 „ 2 dozen Pints.

HUNT, ROOPE & TEAGE'S Genuine Old Port.
Rs. 33 per dozen Bottles (Quality No. 3.)
„ 24 „ „ „ („ „ 1)

"CEPA DE MACON" Light Claret.
Rs. 12 per dozen Bottles.

"VINO DE MILAZZA," A Sicilian Wine.
Rs. 6 per dozen Bottles.

BASS & Co's LIGHT BITTER ALE.
"GREEN DIAMOND" Brand. Bottled by Ihlers & Bell, Liverpool.
Rs. 4-12 per dozen Bottles.
„ 2-14 „ „ Pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD.,
Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for

12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund....................................$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, ESQ., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, ESQ., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, ESQ., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

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AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,035
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	190
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	50
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	25

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	1,34[illegible]	100	100	5	87
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	325 no ..
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1150
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1060
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	705
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	1,698	100	100	50	455
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	447½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	652½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	725
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	675
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	880
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1035
James Greaves	1,100	500	50	10 pr.ct.	675
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	31.
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	6.5
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	610
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	495
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	186
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	70)
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1082½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2225
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500no ..
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1477½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	117
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,730x1
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	.000	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	660 xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1225
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,45.
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	1200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	465
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	297½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	205
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	502½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700w.1
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	..	600 nom

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	50	150	7½	19)
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Empty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4:
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no ..
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,225
Do. New Issue	500	375	62.	67½	1,060
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	90
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	135
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	109
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	88xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	182
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	17 pr.ct.	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	200	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,0[illegible]	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,00	100	100	5 pr.ct.	2
Do. Prf.	1,00.		100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	890
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	10	10	77
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	2	Re. 1	19¼

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100x
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.c.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100		950 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	127½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	10	135
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	217 30
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	1,42.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..	130	180 850
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450x1
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50	137 475
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	515
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co, Ld	300	500	500	63	50)- 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	90
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	462½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	445
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	615
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12,	121½
Prince of Wales	00	500	500		400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	50)
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	50)
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	230
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	990

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	15-7 to 15-11
Carolas	„	235
Mexican Dollars	„	223
Five Franc Pieces Gold	„	304
Bar Silver	„	106-10
Gold Leaf	„	24-8
Bar Gold, English	„	24-8
Bar Australian	„	24-6
Bar Bombay	„	24-6
Bar Pekin	„	24

BOMBAY.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Ibo (s), and Afrikander (s), from Zanzibar.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Nyanza (s), for Zanzibar ; and Minna Craig (s), Hamburg.

Polo.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

Cricket.—A cricket match will be played on the Esplanade Parade Ground, to-day, between the Hindu C. Club and the Ralli Brothers' C. Club, commencing at 2 p.m., sharp.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Brahmani entered and the s. s. Rannoch left the dock on Wednesday ; and the s. s. Ethelgonda, Victoria, Nyanza, left it yesterday.

Postal Notice.—With effect from to-day, the 23rd June, 1892, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 36, viz., 1s. 3½d. per rupee.

Fall from a Tree.—Rama Shewa, a Municipal labourer, while trimming a tree on the Esplanade, fell. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has found to have received serious internal injuries.

Accident on Board a Steamer.—Tookaram Raghu, a labourer on the s.s. Ethelgonda, lying in the Prince's Dock, while working in the hold, was seriously injured by a sling drawing bags of grain, falling upon him. He was immediately removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Carriage Accident.—Last Wednesday evening, at the junction of five roads, near Gamdevi, a serious collision took place between Mr. Vithaldas Vullabjee and Dr. Mantry's carriages. Dr. Mantry's carriage was greatly damaged, but fortunately the occupants escaped unhurt.

A Sad Accident.—A Hindoo lad, about eight years of age, while carrying, in his arms, his sister, Khondibai, an infant of eighteen months, along the Chukla-street, got frightened at seeing a restive horse, and let her fall. She got her right leg fractured, and was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Dismissed from Government Service.—Barku valad Bhaguji, Revenue Police Patel, of mauze Keli Roomanwadi, taluka Akola, in the Amednagar Collectorate, having been convicted, under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

St. Peter's Church, Bandora.—On Sunday, the 26th instant, the men Sodality of B. V. Mary will celebrate the feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in this Church. High Mass will commence at 8 a.m., followed by a serman. The school choir will sing Bourjecte's Mass to the accompaniment of a select orchestra, under the direction of Master John D'Souza, the organist of this church.

Drowned in a Quarry Hole.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Dharavi, Mahim, touching the death of Jankee, a widow, aged 50 years. On Wednesday night, the deceased left home to go to a friend's house, but as he did not return home until yesterday morning, a search was made, and her dead body was recovered from a quarry-hole, in which she is supposed to have accidentally fallen. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

Attempted Suicide.—Last night, Choonilal Mangoo, a Hindu lad, about 17 years of age, attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a quantity of opium. He was found lying unconscious in his house at Bhoiwada, and taken to the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital, where restoratives were applied, and he regained consciousness, when he stated that he took opium with intent to destroy himself on account of family quarrels. He is progressing favourably.

A Dishonest Government Servant.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, a sepoy from the Broach Police, asked for a warrant against one Jaber Amir, a Government servant, for misappropriating the sum of Rs. 212-10-5. It appears that the accused was a Government servant at the village of Vagra, near Broach, and on the 11th May last, he fraudulently got the above amount, and made off to Bombay. His Worship granted the warrant, and ordered the accused to be sent to Broach for trial.

A Family Feud.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Bezonjee Jehangeer Buxey and Bapoojee and Shavakshaw, his sons, presented a petition for processes against Namdar, Kaikhooshroo, and others for exercising criminal force towards them, and assaulting them on the 22nd instant. On his way home Bezonjee was arrested by virtue of a decree obtained by his brother Ardesir in a suit in the High Court. The complaining witness Bezonjee set up a plea that his arrest on that injunction was illegal on the ground that he was going to the Court of Small Causes in answer to a summons. Mr. Bayley, solicitor, made his appearance at a later stage before his Worship, and satisfied himself on behalf of his client Ardeshir, that Bezonjee had made a complaint in that Court.

Alleged Publishing of Obscene Literature.—On the application of Rao Saheb Morarrao Kshirsagur, an Inspector of the Bombay Police, doing duty in the Detective Branch, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, issued a summons and search-warrant against Dossabhoy Bomanji Tarapoorwala, Manager of Messrs. Tarapoorwalla Sons and Co., booksellers, Medows-street. The applicant stated in his information that he went to the shop of Messrs. D. B. Tarapoorwala Sons and Co, booksellers and publishers in Medows-street, on the 22nd instant, by order of the Commissioner of Police. He purchased a copy of a small book, headed "The Theory and Practice of Neo-Malthusianism," for four annas. He was informed that the manager of the shop was Dosabhoy Bomanjee Tarapoorwala and the book, as he had been advised and believed was obscene.

Honour where Honour is Due.—Captain Hand, Superintendent of the Port Trust Docks and Docks Fire-brigade, writes to us :—In your report of the fire published yesterday it is stated that the Pydownee engine, under Mr. Foster, put in an early appearance, and at once began to play upon the flames with a copious supply of water from a hydrant ; that the Byculla and Chinchpoogly engines also arrived on the scene, but they were not brought into operation as the Pydownee engine alone was found sufficient to cope with the fire, &c., &c. Would you allow me in justice to the Docks Fire-brigade and Dock Police to say, that the Port Trust steam fire engine and hoses being stationed so near the scene of the fire, were at work before any of the Municipal engines arrived, and, taking up a position between the embers of the consuming huts and the huts that were saved, succeeded in confining the limits of the fire by their hoses first connected direct with the hydrants and afterwards with their steam fire-engine.

Bombay Phonographic Society.—A branch of the National Phonographic Society has now been established in Bombay and has for its object, the cultivation and advancement of Mr. Isaac Pitman's system of short hand, the promotion of the interests of its practitioners, the promotion of mutual intercourse and *esprit de corps* among phonographers, the formation for public use of a library of short-hand literature and last but not least the formation of classes where all those desirous of studying short-hand may be able to do so at a very nominal charge. The local society has the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., as its chairman, who is taking a personal interest in the furtherance of the objects of the society, and among those who have already joined as honorary members are Colonel Bisset, C.I.E., Professor Oxenham, Mr. Crommelin, Mr. D. Gostling, Mr. Henry Conder, Mr. Savage, Mr. James McDonald, Mr. Howse, and other influential gentlemen who have the advancement of such a desirable society at heart. The want of such a society was much felt, especially in the case of school-children to whom it was very desirable that this additional and necessary qualification should be imparted, and now that it has been formed and is open to all castes and creeds it is hoped that it will receive universal support. All communications should be addressed to Mr. L. W. Michael, the secretary of the society, at the Municipal Offices.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The combined ill-effects of over-crowding, sedentary occupations and monotony of life are only too well known to those who have to pass the best part of their lives labouring in factories and crowded workrooms. The compulsory confinement weakens the general health and induces chronic constipation, indigestion, and various forms of skin diseases. Holloway's remedies are of priceless value to persons of this class, for they can be used without entailing loss of work, being purely vegetable in their composition, and consequently act without harshness on the most delicate system. The experience of more than fifty years proves that no means surpass Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, bad breasts, piles, and wounds of all kinds.

DEFALCATIONS BY A CASHIER.

Mr. Walker, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on Wednesday, and filed an information on behalf of Mr. George Robert Neill, charging a Hindu clerk, named Vinayek Narayen, employed in Messrs. Southwell, Austen, and Company, Limited, Milliners, with criminal breach of trust.

Complainant, in his information, said he was one of the liquidators of Southwell and Austin, Limited, a joint stock company, carrying on business in Hornby-road, Bombay, and now in voluntary liquidation. Complainant had lately been engaged in examining the books and vouchers of the company. One Vinayek Narayen was employed as a cashier in the company. Complainant found seven acknowledgments of the receipt of cash in the month of April last and were initialled "V. N." The following were the amounts :—Tea gown, Rs. 16; flowers, Rs. 2-8; 1 yard flannel, Rs. 1-4; 1 blouse, Rs. 8-8; 3½ yards lace, Rs. 6-9; 9 yards muslin, Rs. 2; and 9 yards muslin, Rs. 2.

There was no entry in the cash-book in respect of items Nos. 1 and 2, and the same were not accounted for. The total of items Nos. 3 to 7 was Rs. 20-5, but only Rs. 18-5 were entered and accounted for. The said Vinayek Narayen had not attended the liquidators' meeting to give them any information or assistance for about a fortnight, and stated that he was ill. Complainant believed the said Vinayek Narayen had embezzled the above sum of Rs. 20-8, belonging to the company, and charged him with criminal breach of trust as a clerk in respect thereof, and prayed that he might be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate issued the necessary process.

SMALL CAUSES COURT—Thursday.

(Before Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge.)

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF AN AGREEMENT.

MESSRS. BATES CRAIG AND CO. *vs.* F. BATTLIBOI AND CO.

The plaintiffs sued to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 1,924, being the damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendant's failure to ship 500 tons of cotton cargo as agreed by them by a shipping order, dated 30th September, 1890.

Mr. Brown, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Ardeshir F. Battliboi, appeared for Rustomjee Limjee Battliboi, the first defendant, while Mr. A. Lalcaca, second defendant, appeared in person.

It appeared from the plaint that by a shipping order, dated 30th September, 1891, the defendants agreed to ship for Antwerp 500 tons of specific cargo. This shipment was originally to be made in the month of March, but by an agreement between the plaintiffs and the defendants it was made in the month of May at an increased rate of six pence per ton. The defendants failed to fulfil the terms of the agreement and hence the suit. The plaintiffs had obtained a short date summons on the ground that the defendants were in pecuniary difficulties and about to close their business, and to take the benefit of the Bankruptcy Act. The defendants produced extracts from their schedule, in which the plaintiffs' claim was admitted.

His Honour passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs.

After the diposal of the case another similar suit brought by the same plaintiffs against the same defendants for the recovery of Rs. 769, being the damages sustained by the plaintiffs in consequence of the defendants failing to ship 222 tons of cargo, per s. s. Knight Commander, was called on for hearing. His Honour passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, but at present ordered the execution of the decree to be stopped against the defendants.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

Fund in aid of the Russian Jewish Refugees :—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	215
The Bombay Jewish Club	30
Khan Saheb Hasem Solomon	25
Dr. Shalome Samson, 5th B. I.	25
Subedar Bandoojee Reubenjee, 5th B. I.	20
Mr. Abraham Daniel Pezarkar	16
Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, J. P.	15
Subedar Aaron Solomon Varsoolkar and Son	15
Dr. Abraham Shalome Pezarkar, Kapadvanj	10
Dr. Eliazer Jacob Bhorupkar, Hyderabad	10
Dr. Abraham Ezekiel Kandlekar, Deesa	10
Subedar Major Isaac Moses Koletkar, Ahmedabad	10
Mr. Samuel Haeem Pezarkar	10
Khan Bahadur Shalome Bapujee Karbhari, Janjira	10
Subedar Major Sirdar Bahadur Moses Bapoojee, J. P.	10
Mr. Samuel Reuben Charikar Surveyor	10
Mr. Samuel Moses Killekar	10
Mr. Joseph Samuel Dhokarker	10
Mr. Moses Reuben Pezarkar	10
Mr. Isaac Abraham Bhonkar, Neemuch	5
Mr. Isaac Abraham, Govt. Tel., Deesa	5
Mr. Abraham Bandoojee Poogavkar	5
Mr. David Solomon Borghurkar and son	5
Mr. Samuel Moses Divekar	5
Mr. Moses Elijah Rajpurkar	5
Mr. Moses Daniel Sulkar	5
Mr. Joseph Shalome Bhastekar	5
Mr. Samuel Reuben Pezarkar	5
Dr. Samuel Sulkiel Veroolkar	5
Total amount...	521

DAVID SOLOMON,
Honorary Secretary.

Messrs. William Watson and Co., bankers for the above fund, will be glad to receive and duly acknowledge any donation.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

The following subscription, paid into the Bank of Bombay, is acknowledged, with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
D. O. R.	50	0	0
Total	50	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	93,828	9	2
Grand Total	93,878	9	2

The following additional subscription has been promised (72nd list) :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
D. O. R.	50	0	0
Total	50	0	0
Subscriptions already promised	91,123	6	2
Grand Total	91,173	6	2

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. Acworth,
R. M. Sayani,
Harkissondas Narotamdas,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, June 23.

HIGH COURT.—June 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Parsons.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

117-92—Crawford and Co—J B K Macbeth and another vs The Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Co—Pestonjee R and K.
125-92—Bicknell and M—CharlesHeiniger vs Oomar Jamal—Ardesir H and D.
127-93—Edgelow and G—Bholasing Uttasing vs Thakar Ramdass Dossa and others—Khunderao M and K D Shroff.
129-92—Little, S, F, and N—Jagmohundass Vandrawandas vs Ambaram Bhugwant and another—Edgelow & G.
130-92—Ardesir H and D—Theralli Jeewabhoy and others vs Mahomedalli Essufbhai and others—Payne G and S.
142-92—Payne, G and S—Baijibai and another vs Amtubai and others—Thakurdas D and Co.
144-92—Chalk W and S—Anantrao Withsldas Varodi vs Harriba Tookaram Varodi—Payne G and S.
145-92—Ardesir H and D—Taheralli Jeewobhoy and others vs Abdul Hoosein Essufbhai—Little, S, F and N.
146-92—R S Brown and Co—Luiza Maria de Souza vs Augusto de Quadros—Roughton and B.
49-92—Bhaishunker and K—C A Turner vs Thucker Vussonjee Nandji and others—Pestonjee R and K, Chitnis, M and M and Crawford B and Co.
162-92—J C Cama—For pauper—Oosman Haji Sooleman vs Rahimabhi and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)

Summary Suit to be heard in Chamber.

233-92—Tyabji D and J—Runchordas Tribhuvandas vs Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

240-91—T A Bland—Gamaji Akhajee vs The Ripon M Co—Nanu and H—Part heard.
595-91—Edgelow and G—Kerson Bhowan vs Ghellabhai Atmaram and another—Chitnis, M and M.
543-91—Wadia and G—Jehangir Nusserwanjee Mody vs C A Beyts and another—Little, S, F and N.
567-91—Janardhan and A—Dhunjeebhoy Framjee vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell and M.
235-90—Chitnis M and M—Javerbhai Kabhibai and another—Bhaishunker and K and L, S, F and N.
27-99—Bhaishunker and K—Kabhibai vs Javerbhai—Chitnis, M and M.
392-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kabhibai vs Javerbai and another—Little, S, F and N, and C M and M.
67-91—Mirza H K—Leherchund Luckmichand alias Oojeen vs Bai Javerbai—Craigie, L and O.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang.)

A WRONG CONVICTION.

Imperatrix vs. Govind Mahiput.

This was an application for revision of the proceedings of Mr. Shrinivas Balajee, First-class Magistrate of Khandesh, in January last, who convicted the accused of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for nine months in addition to a fine of Rs. 75, in default further rigorous imprisonment for three months. Mr. M. C. Apte appeared for the accused.

The Magistrate held it proved upon a comparison of the taluka cattle pound register and ledger with the village cattle pound register and day-book that the cattle pound proceeds (Rs. 58-10), though debited in the village accounts, never reached the taluka treasury. The duplicate printed remittance receipts for Rs. 11, on account of cattle pound proceeds, were found in a box in the house of the first accused, and the two accused had charge of the box in the chowdi in which the proceeds were kept. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the Magistrate found the two accused guilty of criminal breach of trust as public servants. The first accused, who alone appealed, was sentenced as mentioned above, while the second, Ramchandra Nathoo, police patel, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default two months' further rigorous imprisonment.

An appeal was presented by the first accused to Mr. A. Steward, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who confirmed the conviction and sentence, remarking that from the evidence it appeared to him that the Kulkarni, the first accused, managed the cattle pound accounts and handled the money received as fines, and that the patel, the accused accused, derived no benefit from the dishonesty of the Kulkarni. Though the nominal pound-keeper, the patel, was "a fool," and could only sign his name. The Sessions Judge further observed that the sentence on the first accused was fair, but the patel, the second accused, might have been more leniently dealt with.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the Court's decision on the application, said :—The conviction is wrong, as neither the law nor any special arrangement imposed a trust on the convicted Kulkarni. The Court sets aside the conviction and sentence passed upon them, and directs that he be set at liberty, and that the fine, if levied, be returned.

MURDER OF A SISTER'S PARAMOUR.

IMPERATRIX VS. BALA SUKHARAM AND TWO OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. W. Walker, Sessions Judge of Sattara, who, in April last, convicted the three accused, brothers, of murder, and sentenced them each to transportation for life. Mr. P. M. Mehta, with Mr. Balajee Abajee Bhagwat, appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused were charged with committing murder by causing the death of Krishna Luxman, who was a kunbi of the same village as the accused It was proved in evidence that, on the night of the 7th March last, he received a wound on the right leg, apparently from an axe, which cut the right leg through above the ankle. The medical evidence showed that there were also two slight wounds on the left leg. The body was found by the police in Krishna's field, lying accoss the entrance to the grass shed in the field, with a great quantity of blood on the ground ; and, on the medical evidence, it was clear that Krishna bled to death. The accused and Krishna were formally friends and helped each other in cultivation, but during the last three months quarrels arose between them ; as Krishna kept the accused's sister, Vitha, in his house. Krishna had been a widower for some years. Vitha, a woman apparently about thirty years of age, was married to a man in another village, but she refused to live with her husband. She deposed that she used to cook food at her father's house and take it to Krishna ; and that, on the night he was killed, she went to his field, and as it became late, he told her to stay in his shed and keep him company, and that during the night, Krishna was wounded while asleep, and told her he did not see who it was. She went and called Krishna's step-mother, and then gave information to the police patel.

The Sessions Judge had no doubt that her story, now told for the first time, was only an effort to save her brothers. Several witnesses stated that they heard threats used by the accused to Krishna about his keeping their sister. It was shown by cases which came before the Court that the misconduct of women was the most frequent cause of bloodshed ; and the Sessions Judge thought that Krishna was wounded by the accused on the ill-feeling about Vitha. The evidence of other witnesses showed that the three accused were over Krishna on the night in question. Bala hit him with an axe, Tukaram sat on his chest, and Dnyanu held his hand and mouth. When the police went to the accused's field, an axe and some sticks were found, and the evidence was that there was blood on them. His Honor's impression was that the accused began by cutting the leg, and then held Krishna down when he could no longer resist, intending in time to put him to death, and that they were interrupted, and had to fly. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Sessions Judge thought that the capital sentence should not be passed upon the accused. They had received provocation by the deceased living with their sister, and whatever the explanation might be, there was only a single wound given on the leg. The Session Judge found the three accused guilty of murder, and sentenced them each to transportation for life.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere with the conviction or sentences, and dismissed the appeal.

LAND TAKEN FOR THE POWAI WATER-WORKS.

THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR, THANA DISTRICT VS. SORABJEE JEHANGIRJEE FRAMJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie. Lynch and Owen, presented a petition on behalf of his clients, Sorabjee Jehangir Framjee and Narrondas Culliandas, special commissioners appointed by the High Court to represent the Powai Estate on any proceedings under Act 10 of 1870, applying for a reversal of the decision of Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, District Judge of Thana, in a reference under Act 10 of 1870.

The original matter, which came before the District Judge of Thana, was a reference under Section 15 of the Land Acquisition Act 10 of 1870, by the First Assistant Collector of Thana, Collector under the Act, as the principal claimants declined to accept the tender of compensation made by the Collector for the acquisition of land by the Bombay Municipality for the Powai Water Works, especially as there were counter-claiments. The amount tendered to the principal claimants by the Collector was Rs. 1,25,173-6 4. Mr. C. E. Kane assisted the District Judge as assessor for the Collector, and Mr. DeMonte as assessor for the claimants. Mr. Kane was of opinion that the amount tendered by the Collector was sufficient. Mr. DeMonte was of opinion that the claimants were entitled to Rs. 5,74,600, together with Rs. 60 for each graft mango tree, and Rs. 20 for each "rayeval" tree. The District Judge, agreeing with the opinion expressed by Mr. Kane, found that the land taken up by the Bombay Municipality for the Powai Water Works was only 469 acres, for the value of which the tender of Rs. 112,432-15-6, made by the Collector, was just and proper. All costs, the District Judge ruled, should be borne by the claiments.

The petition preferred on behalf of the claimants sets forth that the Powai Estate fomerly belonged to the late Framjee Cowasjee Banajee, and that the Government had, under the powers of the Land Acquisition Act, taken up a large piece of land, including some wells and a large number of trees, and forming part of the estate, on behalf and at the expense of the Municipality of Bombay, for the purpose of providing water for the City of Bombay. Under the provisions of Section 19 of the Act, two assessors were nominated for the purpose of aiding the District Judge of Thana in determining the amount of compensation, namely, Mr. C. E. Kane, who was nominated by Government, and Mr. De Monte, who was nominated by the claimants. On the 11th April last, Mr. Kane orally gave his opinion that the amount tendered by the Collector was sufficient, and handed to the Court a written statement of his opinion. On the same day, the Judge there and then delivered his judgment as to the amount to be awarded without allowing himself any time or opportunity to consider the opinions of the assessors, and without conferring with them or either of them with respect to their opinions. The Judge decided that the amount tendered by the Collector was sufficient. The petitioners said that before the delivery of the decision of the District Judge, they were not aware that Mr. Kane had had large contracts with the Municipality of Bombay for printing works required to be done for them, and that the Municipality is still liable to pay him very large sums of money for such printing work. The Collector, who had at first stated the area of land taken up was 454 acres, admitted at the hearing that it was 469 acres, which, however, the claimants did not admit to be correct. The Court had not awarded any extra compensation for the 15 acres. There were counter claimants to a portion of the compensation for the land, and it would be necessary to apportion the compensation to them. The compensation awarded to the latter had not been distinguished by the Judge from the compensation awarded for the land in respect of which there are no counter-claimants. There was a considerable variation in the value of the different portions of the land of which the Judge had taken no notice. The petitioners submitted that Mr. Kane was not a qualified assessor within the meaning of Section 19, and, therefore, the whole of the proceedings before the District Judge were bad and ought to be set aside. The Judge, in giving his decision at once, deprived the assessors of the opportunity of giving assistance to him, and deprived himself of such assistance ; and his decision ought therefore to be set aside. Another ground for setting it aside was that no additional compensation had been awarded for the 15 acres, which was afterwards admitted by the Collector.

Their Lordships granted a rule nisi as applied for.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,486 tons, Captain R Phillips, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr W Baldwin, Mr J H Stephens and 1 deck.

The s s Afrikander, 1,793 tons, Captain T C Nubback, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (13th June), with a general cargo, 5 cabin and 89 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

The Mala Real Portugueza Line s s Ibo, 1,112 tons, Captain Antonio Luis de Costa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (9th June) via Marmugao, with a general cargo and two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Vishram Ebrahim and Co.

The s s Minna-Craig, 2,985 tons, Captain W. Denning cleared yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lt Venables, Captain Sharpe, Rev Cameron, Miss Cameron, Mrs Craig and child, Mrs Horose and child, Mrs Lees, Mr Baugh, Mr Hickman, Mr, Mrs and Miss Orton, Master Orton, Miss Whannell, Mr and Mrs Hawthorne, 4 children and nurse, Master Marriott, Mr Bleman, Mr Abdela, Mr Patterson, Major Crocker, and one deck.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

The P and O Co's s s Teheran, 1,684 tons, Captain C H S Tocque, cleared yesterday for China, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—June 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Volturno	1530	Ormiston	A	F Muir & Co
„ Mobile	916	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co.
„ Victoria	1531	Ormiston	D	B Craig & Co
„ City of Perth	2606		E	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Trewellard	1450	Beckerly	F	B Craig & Co
H M I M S Magdala	..		H J	Government
S.S. Sabarmati	..	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Brahmani	..	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Kilwa	993	Forbes	M	M Mackenzie &Co
Ship Columbus	231	Junghans	N	V Ebrahim
S.S. Alboin	649	Ritchie	P	R Stewart & Co
„ Freshfield	1750	Fleming	Q	Hill, Son & Grennon

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Agents.
S.S. C. Branch	1646	Pitchers	1	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Arabia	2314	Hillcoat	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Singapore	2132		3	F Branchi
„ Teheran	1640	Tocque	5	P and O Co
„ Kt. Companion	2512	Durant	6	K Nixon & Co
„ Amphitrite	2321	Vidos	7	J Janni
„ Lycia	2116	McKay	9	K Nixon & Co
„ M. Craig	2985	Denning	10	B Craig & Co.
„ Eden Hall	2373	Jones	13	E Bates
„ Emir	2620	Robson	15	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Wistow Hall	2257	Barclay	15	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Ibo (s)	DaCosta	Zanzibar, June 9.
	Afrikander (s)	Nubback	Zanzibar, June 13.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Nyanza (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Minna Craig (s)	Denning	Hamburg.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Teheran, Tocque, for China, &c.
„ Chindwara, Phillips, for Calcutta, &ce.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Baghdad, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Cedarbranch, for Hull.
„ Afrikander, for Hamburg.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

June 19.—Steamers Purnea and Patna ; and ships George R. Skolfield and Royal Sovereign.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 23.

From Liverpool.

Arabia s—210 boxes bar soap, Owen and O'Kell.

From Glasgow.

Clan Macnab s—25 cases whisky and 25 cases rum, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Nithsdale s—20 cases whisky John A Kirkbride and Co.
Clan Stuart s—39 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

From London.

Ganges s—3 cases dry color, E Rabiboola ; 10 cases brandy Jamshetjee Bro and Co ; 20 cases medicines, &c, Phillips and Co.
Clan Macnab s—30 cases whisky, H A Hormarjee.
Rannock s—19 cases medicine, Rogers and Co ; 1 case lamps, R Ditmar ; 11 cases currants, &c, R Joomabhai ; 60 drums linseed oil, L Sumsoodin ; 9 cases matches, Holland-Bombay Trading Co ; 41 bales printing paper, A Amirbhoy ; 15 casas printing machine, M Burjorjee.
Clyde s—6 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Annie Barrow s—25 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Rome s—1 hogshead cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

From Hamburg.

Clio s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Ehrenfels s—25 cases litho stones, B Heerachand ; 192 casks rectified spirit, C Sorabjee.

From Trieste.

Amphitrite s—58 cases paper, A Essoofbhoy ; 12 bales printing paper, J Dossa ; 207 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood ; 60 cases color, S Narayen and Co ; 21 bales brown paper. H Abdoolally ; 20 bales printing paper, A Amirbhoy.
Imperatrix s—2 cases paper. R Abdoolhoosen.

From Genoa.

Singapore s—4 cases medicine. T Sumsoodin.
D Balduino s—4 cases envelopes, A Mahomedally.

From Bolougne.

Shannon s—4 casks ink, J Zuberbuhler.

From Charente.

Ganges s—25 cases brandy, H A Hormarjee.

From Bordeaux.

Singapore s—165 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 25 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 50 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 23.

For Liverpool.

Arabia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 58 bales wool, Corsey Kessowjee ; 50 bales wool, Nersey Khatao ; 53 bales rags, Dewjee Oobhaya.

For London.

Assam s—6 boxes silver coins, (Rs 48,6000) and 2 boxes gold bars, (Rs 1,66,000), B Cursedjee ; 9½ cwts ivory, E Passia and Co ; 7 cwts ivory, G Javerchand ; 3 boxes gold bars, (Rs 1,90,300), The Chartered M Bank of I L and China ; 1 box gold bars (Rs 94,400), Comptoir National De Escompte de Paris ; 1 box gold bar (Rs 69,000), The National Bank of India ; 1 box gold bars (Rs 32,005), The Imperial Bank of Persia.

For Marseilles.

Kt Companion s—4,479 cwts castorseed, and 1,500 cwts nigerseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 8,001 cwts castorseed, Beyts Craig and Co.
Arabia s—525 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co ; 499½ cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.
Assams,—1 box silver and gold coins (20400), The Comptoir National D. Escompte de Paris ; 2 boxes silver coins, (Rs 17,200) and one box gold coins (Rs 9,100), B Cursetjee.

For Hull.

Volturno (s)—14,088 cwts wheat, E. D. Sassoon and Co.
Cedar Branch (s)—28,100 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Venice.

Amphitrite (s)—75 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, R. Kaderbhoy.

For Genoa.

Singapore s—300 bales cotton. Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Trieste.

Amphitrite s—110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

For Hongkong.

Teheran s—44 bales twist, Sassoon David and Co ; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 10 cwts fishmaws, Quan Lun Eaoo ; 40 bales twist, Tata and Co.

For Kobe.

Teheran s—500 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, June 22.

10 p.m.	81·7

THURSDAY, June 23.

6 a.m.	80·2
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	79·4
4 p.m.	81·3

For some considerable time past it has been customary for officers of the various neighbouring States to enter Swiss territory without molestation, even when in uniform and carrying arms. This privilege has now been withdrawn owing to an incident which occurred recently at Geneva. A German captain of infantry, while walking on a public promenade, met two French sergeants of Engineers, who looked at him and passed by without saluting. The officer, who was unacquainted with the French language, could not protest at once, but he subsequently sent a complaint to the Swiss authorities, who very wisely declined to give an opinion on so delicate a matter. They decided, however, that in future, officers and soldiers in uniform should no longer be allowed to cross the frontier.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	9 35	8 61	8 95	7 70
Thursday June 23	1 74	1 85	1 80	3 38
Total	11 9	10 46	10 75	11 8
Total fall to 23rd June, 1891	0 00	1 98	1 18	2 22
Total fall to 23rd June, 1890	27 74	33 69	29 2	24 21

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(Week ending Saturday, June 18.)

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandra	8 45	Baroda	3 73
Panjoo	7 33	Mehmadabad	1 6
Vaiturni	4 12	Ahmedabad	1 87
Palghur	5 33	Veramgam	6 54
Gholwad	8 4	Wudhwan	2 53
Duman	5 79	Kharaghora	0 57
Bulsar	4 25	Dabhoi	4 52
Nausari	6 41	Sevalia	1 38
Surat	9 73	Godhra	2 34
Kim	3 72	Oodwada	4 59
Broach	5 40	Dohad	4 81

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON THURSDAY, the 23rd of JUNE, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·537	W	5	110·0	92·0	35	..	0·76	—1·4
Agra	29·558	S W	10	115·5	92·9	29	..	0·49	—1·22
Cawnpore	29·579	W	8	110·0	89·0	43	..	3·12	..
Allahabad	29·537	W S W	7	109·9	88·2	41	..	4·08	+1·70
Jhansi	29·567	S S W	6	109·5	91·7	35	..	4·16	+1·90
Jacobabad	29·502	S E	8	115·1	82·6	78	..	0·12	+0·12
Karachi	29·593	W S W	11	93·5	85·7	76	..	..	—0·07
Ajmere	29·622	N W	15	104·3	83·5	57	..	0·63	—0·58
Deesa	29·717	S	20	105·9	79·7	61	..	0·29	—0·34
Rajkot	29·690	W S W	15	103·9	75·7	81	..	2·73	+0·09
Veraval	29·719	W	14	89·6	83·2	76	..	1·78	..
Neemuch	29·696	S W	18	101·8	78·5	86	..	1·69	—0·26
Indore	29·704	W	7	99·0	74·1	70	..	5·09	+0·33
Saugor	29·641	S W	10	103·4	82·6	49	..	1·37	—2·27
Jubbulpore	29·655	W	5	101·5	82·6	59	..	4·10	—2·47
Hoshangabad	29·697	W	7	99·4	78·6	79	0·11	5·60	+0·21
Khandwa	29·725	W	8	101·2	77·3	73	0·08	4·57	+0·45
Raipur	29·655	W S W	15	96·9	80·5	65	...	5·80	—1·50
Nagpur	29·678	W	10	95·8	79·9	63	..	2·63	—3·92
Amraoti	29·680	W S W	4	94·1	73·5	52	0·37	2·25	—2·61
Akola	29·731	W	8	100·8	?	79	0·13	5·08	+1·47
Surat	29·736	S W	F	93·7	74·0	95	0·76	12·66	+8·92
Malegaon	29·761	W N W	6	93·9	75·1	69	0·01	5·02	+1·40
Bombay	29·769	S	6	85·2	79·1	91	1·28	12·17	—1·19
Poona	29·793	W	9	8[illegible]·5	72·9	8[illegible]	0·96	5·67	+2·55
Sholapur	29·7[illegible]9	S W	6	91·7	73·0	8[illegible]	0·88	7·00	+2·82
Ratnagiri	29·806	S	5	85·4	76·4	8[illegible]	0·12	36·68	+13·69
Belgaum	29·820	W S W	?	83·8	69·7	93	0·21	6·56	+1·52
Goa	29·823	S W	4	88·1	76·4	95	2·11	20·30	..
Karwar	29·829	Calm.	2	83·7	74·7	92	0·78	21·56	—8·13
Mangalore	29·837	E S E	2	83·8	72·4	91	1·49	14·21	—14·68
Calicut	29·828	E	5	87·7	75·1	88	0·01	10·24	—16·96
Cochin	29·849	N E	M	86·7	74·7	87	0·01	7·83	—14·92
Bangalore	29·866	W S W	4	86·2	68·0	81	..	1·84	—0·40
Secunderabad	29·784	W N W	7	91·6	73·9	74	0·09	5·23	+2·06
Masuliptm.	29·765	S W	6	95·1	77·1	94	1·95	6·93	+3·19
Bellary	29·83[illegible]	Calm.	5	91·4	72·0	95	2·51	3·84	+2·68
Cuddapah	29·815	W S W	..	97·2	72·2	93	3·10	7·08	+4·29
Madras	29·777	S	10	88·2	80·1	89	..	3·32	+1·59
Coimbatore	29·820	S	4	88·8	72·3	78	..	0·22	—1·11
Trichinopoly	29·7[illegible]	W N W	3	99·1	80·3	61	..	2·41	+1·40
Negapatam	29·786	W	5	96·0	79·8	80	..	1·28	—0·03
Colombo	29·3[illegible]7	W S W	7	85·5	76·0	83	0·11	3·41	—3·77

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall : J. J. H. = 1·71 (12·10) ; E. G. H. = 0·80 (10·67) ; G. T. H. = 1·85 (10·46) ; C. P. = 1·28 (12·17).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased either moderately or slowly at Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Goa, Karwar, Saugor, Neemuch and Allahabad, and has decreased elsewhere. The fall has been brisk to rapid in Gujarat and at Bombay, Karachi and Nagpur, and moderate or slight in other places. Highest readings continue to be recorded in Ceylon and lowest readings in the extreme north. Gradients are moderate or steep. The barometer reads below the normal in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, the south of the Peninsula, the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Karwar and above it elsewhere. Winds at stations on the Malabar Coast and at Coimbatore have a feeble tendency to cyclonic circulation, while a southerly wind is observed at Bombay and Ratnagiri. Elsewhere the prevailing winds are from the south, south-west and north-west. The force has been moderate to fresh in Gujarat and Rajputana and at Saugor and Raipur. This morning, the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Ajmere, 22 at Rajkot, 20 at Neemuch, 16 at Bombay, Raipur and Allahabad, 14 at Akola and 12 at Delhi and Agra. The maximum temperature is much above the normal in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, the Indus Valley, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India, while the variations in other places are generally small and irregular. The highest maximum was 115° at Jacobabad. Nights are more or less hot in all districts except locally at Bellary, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Karwar, Surat, Amraoti, Rajkot, Deesa and Jacobabad, where they are slightly cooler than usual. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (68°). Humidity has increased in several places and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except Central India, Rajputana and the Punjab, and at Agra, Jacobabad and Allahabad, where they are clear. Rain has fallen at all stations in Berar, the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, and at Secunderabad, Massulipatam, Bellary, Colombo, Cuddapah, Khandwa and Hoshangabad. The principal amounts are 3·10" at Cuddapah, 2·51" at Bellary, 2·11" at Goa, 1·95" at Masulipatam, and 1·28" at Bombay. Abnormals indicate the existence of a small depression in the Arabian Sea a little off the Malabar Coast, and as the winds on the coast are feebly cyclonic, the weather on and off that coast is equally suspicious and unsettled. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is weak (1-3rd of its average strength), while that between Karwar and Bombay has increased rapidly, being now only slightly less than its average normal strength ; hence conditions are generally favourable for rain, more particularly between Karwar and Bombay. The air is damp and very cloudy at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces and also at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency, and rain is to be expected. The small depression which now lies off the Malabar Coast shows a tendency to move northwards, in which case the barometer will continue to fall at the West Coast stations.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, June 23.

The barometer is falling briskly in Sind, Guzerat and Bombay ; elsewhere the changes are small. A small depression has developed in Central Punjab ; otherwise the general distribution of the pressure is little changed. Winds are practically unchanged and abnormal southerly winds prevail in the Bombay Coast ; westerly winds in the Gangetic plain ; elsewhere the directions are fairly normal. The wind is freshening at the head of the Bay, but it is light on the west coast. The temperature is generally risen, except in the Peninsula and some central stations ; and the mean temperature is excessive in all provinces, except Burma. A maxima of between 100° to 115° exists in North-west India. Rain has fallen in Burma and the Peninsula, except in the Carnatic, Assam and west of the Central Provinces, but no rain elsewhere. The amount of rain received in Toungoo, Akyab, Mormagao, Seoni, Bellary and Cuddapah exceeds two inches.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1892.
(Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·714
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·864
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	85·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·3
General Directions of Wind*	S, WSW, S.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	148
Fall of Rain	3·38
Total fall during month	10·97
„ „ „ year	11·08
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 23rd	1·25

* From midnight to midnight.

According to an Australian paper a rancher near Dunhaven, New South Wales, has seven horses in his pastures which have neither ears nor hair. One of them has eyes as pink as those of any albino, but no upper teeth.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 23.

AT the Presidency heavy rain has fallen at intervals since the date of our last report; and from the districts news has been received of a more or less abundant fall. With the setting in of the rains Cotton has become neglected to a great extent by shippers, and local consumers have been but small or moderate buyers during the past week. Wheat has not been in much request for export, though the market has been steady on the whole; but the Seed market was active at the close of last, and the earlier part of the present week, and the price of Linseed advanced materially. Exchange has fluctuated, and has latterly been weak and declining, closing rates this evening being lower by 7-32d. than they were a week ago. Government Paper has declined 5-16 per cent. in Fours. Shares continue to attract but little attention. Freights have been firmer for this month's shipment, and steady thereafter, but with little doing; and the feeling is now quieter again. Pending the advent of the up-country demand which should follow a favourable setting in of the rains, business in Imports has became more contracted; but prices are upon the previous level.

MONEY.—With the subsidence of the feeling which led to unusual provision being made in financial circles to meet anticipated demands apart from the ordinary course of business, the Presidency Banks Cash Balance, after the large falling off shown at the close of the week before, last had continued to increase, the addition of 25¼ lakhs, disclosed by the statement issued on Monday, bringing it up to some 170¾ lakhs. There had been, it is true, considerable withdrawal of Private Deposits, aggregating 24½ lakhs, during the week covered by the Return; but these had been counterbalanced by a diminution in Loans, while Bills Discounted, as might be expected from the very quiet state into which trade has now fallen, showed the considerable decrease of 10½ lakhs. The other noticeable items in the Return were the reduction of 5½ lakhs in the amount of Government Securities held by the Bank, and sensible increase in Public Deposits. No further change has been made in the rates in the Bank of Bombay to-day, and the minimum remains at 4 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE was steady all last mail-day at 1s. 3⅜d. for Bank Demand and Telegraphic, a moderate amount of business having transpired. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 25-32d. was the quoted rate; no business, however, being reported till late in the day, when 1s. 3⅞d. was reported to have been done for a little Paper; but even at this rate Bills were not procurable, and the market closed quiet. On Saturday the market opened with a weak feeling at 1s. 3 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3⅞d. for three months' sight Credits; and these rates were quoted throughout the day, no business of any importance having been reported. 1s. 3 23-32d. could probably have been done for Credits had any Bills come out; and the market closed quiet. The market opened quiet on Monday, at 1s. 3 17-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 9-16d. for Demand, a little being given both ways; but rates weakened rapidly thereafter. For Credits, 1s. 3 11-16d. was the opening rate for three months' sight Bills, at which, nothing coming out, 1s. 3 21-32d. was offered with the same result. A few odd lots were reported to have found a purchaser at 1s. 3⅝d., and the market was weak at closing. On the following day, in presence of lower quotations for Silver, the market opened weaker at 1s. 3⅝d. for three months' sight Credits, at 1s. 3 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand. A few small amounts were placed in Private Bills at the above rate; and in Bank remittance 1s. 3½d. for Telegraphic and Demand was accepted to a small extent, and later on this rate became general, three months' sight Credits, however, remaining the same till the close, when the feeling was steady. There was more activity in the market yesterday, rates opening at 1s. 3½d. for Telegraphic, at which a large line was taken, followed up immediately by 1s. 3 17-32d. for June-July transfer, and Demand at the same rate for July-August delivery, and this remained the rate until the close. In Credits, though the Banks were open to buy at 1s. 3 19-32d. for three months' sight Bills the whole day, only a moderate amount was forthcoming, and the market closed steady but irregular. This morning the market opened at 1s. 3 7-16d for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 15-32d. for Demand, but with nothing doing to test rates they were lowered 1-32d. Three months'sight Credits were first quoted at 1s. 3 17-32d. but beyond a few trifling amounts no business has transpired either way, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand		...1s. 3 7-16 to 15-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 3 13-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 3½d.
Do.	4 months' sight	...1s. 3½d.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 3 9-16d.
Credits	3 months' sight	...1s. 3 9-16d.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 3⅝d.
Documents	3 months' sight	...1s. 3 19-32d.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 3 21-32d.
Francs	3 months' sight	...1·63⅞
Do.	6 months' sight	...1·65

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint, gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint on the 15th June, 1892	Rs. 1,93,73,000
Add—Silver received during the week	,, 19,30,000
	Rs. 2,13,03,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	18,01,000
	Rs. 1,95,02,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	,, 30,95,000
	Rs. 2,25,97,000
Last week	,, 2,23,68,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak on the day following the date of our last report, and rates for Fours further receded to 108⅛ for cash; 107 13-16 for the settlement at the end of the month; and 107⅞ for the July account; but not much was booked on either line. 107½ was still named for 4½ per Cents. On Saturday the market was quiet and weak again, with little business doing either for Money or Account, and closing quotations were the same as Friday's for cash, but higher for both accounts, say 108⅛, 107 15-16, and 107 11-16 respectively. 107¼ was still named for 4½ per Cents. The market was weak and declining in the earlier part of the day on Monday, and bargains in Fours were booked as low as 107 9-16 for the next settlement, and 107⅝ for the July account; but afterwards a rally took place, nearly the whole of the decline was recovered, closing quotations having been 108 for Fours for cash; 107 13-16 to ⅞ for the end of this month; and 107⅞ for the July account. On the following day the market improved, with a firm feeling, and rates for Fours advanced ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. from Monday's closing quotations, final rates having been 108 3-16 for cash; 108 for the approaching settlement, and 107 11-16 for the July account, with buyers for both the accounts. 107¾ was quoted for 4½ per Cents. Yesterday the market was firm at a decline of 1-16 per cent. for Money and Account on Tuesday's final rates, closing quotations having been 108⅛ for Fours for cash; 107 15-16 for the settling day at the end of the month; and 107⅝ for the July account; with 4½ per Cents quoted at 107⅝. To-day the market has been steady at a further decline of ⅛ per cent. in the cash price of Fours, and of 1-16 for the settlement, our closing quotations being 108, 107⅞, and 107⅝ in the three positions, respectively. 107½ is the closing rate for the other denomination.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged at 116. Port Trust Bonds are also quoted as before, at 105¾.

SHARES.—The tame state of things which has been noticeable in this market for some time past continues, and we have again to report but little movement in any direction. Such as these has been, however, in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip has been generally in sellers' favour, and, compared with our quotations of a week ago we report an advance of Rs. 30 in Jamshed Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 25 in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 20 in Bombay Cotton; of Rs. 7½ in Southern Mahratta; of Rs. 5 in Howard and Bullough; and of Rs. 2 in Leopold. Framji Petit, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 15; and Luckmidas and Maneckji Petit, Rs. 2½ each. In Press Shares, Breul's Cawnpore, and Khangaum have advanced Rs. 25; and Prince of Wales, Rs. 5; while Mofussil, and Munmar have declined Rs. 5; Bombay Cotton, Rs. 2½; and New Indian, Re. 1¼. National Bank shares have advanced Rs. 5; New Oriental have declined Rs. 60; and Silver Shares have receded Rs. 46.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The up-country demand for staple *Grey Goods* has been of an indifferent character, while retail purchases have diminished considerably; and there seems to be a general lull in business until it is seen whether the first promise of a good monsoon bids fair to be fulfilled, the off-take from first hands during the week has been small, and stocks are increasing; but prices show no material change. There has been no change in the position of *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, or *Printed* goods, and prices of all are on about the previous level. There has been a very poor demand for *Local* goods, stocks of which are accumulating. Holders are willing sellers, but very few buyers are to be found. The Clearances of *Imported* goods during the week have been only 2,400 packages; those of *Local* manufacture, 900 bales.

YARNS.—Only a small business has been done in *Imported* Twist during the week; but prices have remained as before in a quiet market. Sales in China of *Bombay Spinnings* for the fortnight ending last Monday were about 16,000 bales; while Exchange advanced to Rs. 222 at Hongkong. The fall in Cotton has disheartened those speculators, whose operations were the main support of the late upward movement, hence the falling off in business, the total sales for the week having been about 3,000 bales. The market closes brisk, with a good enquiry for No. 10s; but quotations rule the same this evening as they did a week ago.

METALS.—There has been a moderate demand for *Copper* during the week, and prices have advanced 4 annas per cwt. in a steady market. *Yellow Metal* has also improved in value to the same extent, and is steady at the rise, but has been taken only in small quantities. Only a small business, has been done in *Iron*, the market for which is quiet in tone, but prices show no quotable change.

COAL.—The market for this mineral is steady. Sales have been reported during the week of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff, for July-August shipment, at Rs. 15½ per ton. There has been no Davison's offering in the market, there being no steamers on the spot. We quote alongside, Welsh Hartley, Rs. 14; West Hartley, Rs. 14½; Australian, Rs. 13; and Cardiff, Rs. 15¼ per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—With the rains now regularly set in, we have had another quiet week in this staple, exporters, especially, having been but small buyers, while the Mills have latterly rather increased their purchases. The total takings, however, in both directions have not aggregated more than 9,000 bales, of which shippers may be credited with a third, consisting principally of Dharwar, Bhownugger, Broach, and Bengals; the takings of local spinners having been mainly of Bengals and Oomra, and Dhollera descriptions. There was a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in prices at the beginning of the week; but otherwise there has been no quotable change. The market closed quiet this evening with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower than our quotations of a week ago.

The Receipts of this season's crop of Cotton during the past week have been 38,700 bales, compared with 59,500 bales received in the week preceding, and 43,500 bales to hand in the corresponding week last year; and the total falling off in this season's supplies as against last year's to the same date is now 300,800 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	171—3⅜d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	161—3 3-16d.
Do. Good	,,	154—3 1-16d.
Khandeish Fully Good	,,	172—3 13-32d.
Do. Good	,,	167—3 5-16d.
Dhollera Fine	,,	184—3⅝d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	177—3½d.
Do. Good	,,	171—3⅜d.
Belatee Fine	,,	177—3½d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	173—3 13-32d.
Oomra Fully Good	,,	180—3 9-16d.
Do. Good	,,	175—3 15-32d.
S. G. Dharwar Good	,,	187—3 11-16d.
Westerns Good	,,	177—3½d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1891-92. Bales.	Season 1890-91. Bales.
Khandeish	330,500	385,000
Berar	322,000	386,500
Barsi and Nugger	139,500	133,500
Bengals	140,500	311,000
Hinganghat	2,300	22,000
Persian and Sind	24,500	32,500
Broach	207,200	179,000
Dhollera	334,000	330,500
Compta and Dharwar	31,500	52,500
Madras and Westerns	4,700	5,000
Total	1,536,700	1,837,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.
For the week	33,723	43,127	23,928
From 1st Jan. to 22nd June	1,497,436	1,673,035	1,806,715
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	31,220	22,102	25,131
From 1st Jan. to 22nd June	800,448	919,951	1,273,537
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	5,540	10,052	2,183
From 1st Jan. to 22nd June	116,965	76,013	47,670

WHEAT remained quiet in tone to the close of last week with only a small business passing, and on Saturday *Pessy* and *Delhi* declined in value half-an-anna per cwt. Since then the market has been quiet or steady, with transactions on a small or moderate scale; and yesterday prices receded one anna for *White* and advanced to the same extent for *Red Delhi*, making quotations stand as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5 0 0	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,,	,, 4 15 0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4 14 0	,,
Red Delhi	,, 4 10 0	,,
Hard Yellow	,, 4 13 6	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 4 14 0	,,
Hard Red	,, 4 7 0	,,

SEEDS.—A good demand from shippers sprang up, especially for *Linseed*, at the close of last week, and that description advanced half-an-anna per cwt. in a firm market; and on Monday the feeling became strong, and a further rise of three annas per cwt. took place. A large business was done on the following day; but the tone of the market was only steady; and yesterday it became quiet, with only a small business passing, and the price of Linseed receded one anna per cwt. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-3-6 to Rs. 7-6-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 7-4-0 to Rs. 7-5-0	,,
,, ,, Cawnpore	,, 6-13-0 to Rs. 6-15-0	,,
,, Red ,,	,, 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-5-6	,,
Gingelly, White	,, 43-0-0 to Rs. 43-8	per cdy.
,, Mixed	,, 39-8-0 to Rs. 42-0-0	,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the week	325,248	584,965	75,066
do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd June	7,504,087	9,484,990	3,957,192
Linseed for the week	36,231	125,254	27,146
do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd June	3,153,839	3,867,262	1,896,663
Rapeseed for the week	42,849	20,825	12,090
do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd June	10,77,817	1,057,509	866,637
Gingellyseed for the week	2,037	2,933	1,848
do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd June	839,914	954,585	674,807

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	397,803	635,410	137,690
do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd June	6,785,854	7,395,443	2,756,666
Linseed for the week	25,591	61,029	80,294
do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd June	2,670,262	2,970,787	1,477,791
Rapeseed for the week	37,121	36,561	5,003
do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd June	762,258	890,050	585,270
Gingellyseed for the week	...	15,311	29,117
do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd June	891,962	994,915	783,101

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GOUGH—BAILLIERE-MANDEVILLE—June 13, at the Fort Chapel, Bombay, by the Rev. Father Hoene, S. J., Hugh George Gough, Assistant to I. G. of Police, H. H. the Nizam's Dominions, to Violet, daughter of the late F. F. Bailliere, of Melbourne, Australia, and step-daughter of the late Commander Mandeville, R. N.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COPE—June 18, at Madras, the wife of Sub-Conductor E Cope, P W D, of a son.

LAWLESS—June 20, at Rutland House, Chetput, Madras, the wife of W H Lawless, of a son.

LEGGATT—June 7, at Waltair, Vizagapatam, the wife of W C F Leggatt, of a son.

PISANI—June 18, at Murree, the wife of Surgeon-Captain L J Pisani, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JONES—DESTERBECQ—June 18, at St Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, Catherine Mary, daughter of the late Charles Claudemier Desterbecq, to Frank Marlow Jones, of West Bromwich, England.

DEATHS.

SPENCE—June 2, at Oaklands, Landour, Harriott Lettice (Goldie), widow of the late Captain E K E Spence, Indian Staff Corps.

WESTROPP—June 13, at Dhrole, Kathiawar, of cholera, Lieutenant J G Westropp, Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1892.

THE delegates to the Democratic Convention at Chicago are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet. They assembled on Tuesday, the 21st instant, and the same day laid down a silver "plank," in which the Sherman Act—for the purchase and coinage of silver—is denounced, and the Party is pledged to demand the coinage of gold and silver without discrimination in dollars of equal value. Nothing appears to have been said as to the ratio to be established between the metals. The old ratio of 15½ of silver to one of gold being no longer available, obviously the first step towards the coinage of gold and silver dollars of equal value must be the establishment of a ratio giving some promise of stability. On Wednesday a further plank was nailed to the platform—the repeal of the McKinley Tariff Act. It is further decided to demand a revision of tariffs which will enable raw materials to enter the country free of duty, while reducing the impost on manufactured goods. This is virtually Free Trade, or at all events Free Trade in two moves. Apparently with a provident eye to the Irish vote, which the Republicans are desirous of capturing, and perhaps also influenced by the approach of the General Election in the United Kingdom, it was thought expedient to add by way of a final plank an "endorsement" of Home Rule for Ireland. There is no great probability that the action of the Convention in this particular will influence appreciably the result of the pending elections in the United Kingdom. Let us see whether the Democratic Party is likely to be more successful in realising the policy laid down in the other planks which it has nailed down with such complete absence of hesitation or prolonged discussion. It is stated that twenty thousand representatives of Democratic opinion were present on the occasion; it is evident that they must have all gone to Chicago with their minds made up on all points, for no time was wasted in debate or in oratory. The rapidity and decision with which all the planks have been laid down deserve the more admiration, seeing that the delegates received either divergent mandates from their constituents or none at all. In respect to the silver problem especially their instructions were of the vaguest.

The celerity with which the Party policy has been sketched out is not, however, of itself a pledge of victory at the forthcoming election for the Presidency. There is nothing to indicate that the Party is destined to score a success such as that which astonished the Republicans in July, 1884, when President Cleveland was returned on the strength of a programme of administrative reform, coupled with proposals for a reduction of the tariff. From 1860 until 1884 the Democratic Party which had been identified with the South, as the Republican with the North, had been excluded from office. The way was paved for the success—transitory as it proved—of Mr. Cleveland by the charges of political corruption to which the Republicans in power had laid themselves open. The Democrats were on the whole favourable to reform of the tariff, as well as that of the Civil Service, but it abstained from making that issue the vital one, until the President incautiously committed it and himself to a programme something very much akin to Free Trade. His object was the innocent one of saving the treasury from a plethora of revenue which there seemed to be no way of spending honestly. The result was that at the election in 1888, President Cleveland was crushed by General Harrison, who had 233 votes against his 168. The Democrats made a stout fight in the State of New York, but lost it all the same. The polling strength of the States which were Republican was 233, that of the Democratic States, 168. The admission of four States into the Union in 1889 gave three additional votes to the Republicans, and only one to the Democrats. The mere counting of votes would show that the Democrats have no chance whatever of carrying their candidate and their policy next month. But there are elements which, as in 1884, might nullify calculations based too exclusively on arithmetic. There are the "Mugwumps"—who would, if they were to be re-baptized, probably desire to be known as the Independents—who are above party, being composed chiefly of the professional and superfine classes who vote according to their own view of the fitness of things. They turned the scale in favour of Mr. Cleveland and the purity of the civil service in 1884, as they turned it decisively in favour of General Harrison and a prohibitive tariff four years later. Then there is the Labour Party which fights for its own end; the Knights of Labour who strive to unite all the artisans in a great confederation able to dominate the whole country; and the Prohibitionists. All these may make their influence felt at the last moment. The line of demarcation between Republicans and Democrats outside the question of tariffs is not now as well defined as it was before and during the War of Succession. Historically the Democrats were the Party favouring local autonomy and State Rights, as opposed to centralisation which appeared to become the distinctive tenet of the Republicans, when they carried to a successful issue the war against the Seceding States. No State now wants to secede, and no Party has any special mania for centralising; the chief difference between the Parties is that one has enjoyed for thirty years a monopoly of office, while the other has, save for a short four years, been in the cold shade of opposition.

Recently the Republicans have been induced by Mr. McKinley, aided and abetted by Mr. J. G. Blaine, to adopt a system of protection *in excelsis*, tempered to some extent by special tariffs with Mexico and the South American States, with a view to the establishment of a Pan-American Zollverein which will make the Western Hemisphere self sufficing and self-contained. Very naturally the Democratic Party espouses the cause of low tariffs for manufactured goods, and the free importation of raw material. It is unfortunate undoubtedly that the political balance does not just at present incline to those who favour some approach to Free Trade principles. According to all present appearances General Harrison will be re-elected in July for another term of four years, and it is the Republican platform and not the Democratic, in regard to both tariffs and silver, that will have to be taken into account by America and the rest of the world, including India. We know that President Harrison has invited the Powers to send representatives to a Conference with a view to a common action on the silver question, and that the invitation has been accepted by every Government except the Russian. This step indicates that the men now in office at Washington desire to secure if possible the co-operation of other people in the endeavour to improve the position of silver. They have evidently a better appreciation than the leaders of the rival party of the difficulties involved in any attempt to accomplish that arduous task single-handed. The Democratic plank has been laid down without any reference whatever to such considerations; it simply proposes that gold and silver should be indiscriminately coined into dollars of equal value, without taking the least trouble to indicate the means of arriving even approximately at the ratio of scarce and appreciated gold to superabundant and depreciated silver. If the International Conference is to have any chance of attaining the object for which it has been called into being it will be essential that President Harrison be elected. It is to be noted in this connection that while President Harrison has been chosen in the Republican Convention by an overwhelming majority of 555 votes to 182 over Mr. Blaine and Mr. McKinley—both formidable competitors—Mr. Cleveland has not yet been nominated by the Chicago Convention, the chief business of which was to select the Democratic candidate. The delay is not the less significant when we remember that it was telegraphed before the Convention met that Mr. Cleveland's chances were doubtful, owing to the bitter opposition to his candidacy of the delegates representing the important State of New York. That State, which once elected Mr. Cleveland to the Governorship by an immense majority, now favours Mr. Hill, who represents the Silver Party.

THE Government of India a few days since issued a Resolution defining the conditions under which iron-work locally manufactured for Government is to be tested, and giving a list of the firms in India which, in view of their general standing and the completeness of their manufacturing and testing plant, are to be permitted to tender for such work. The resolution reminds us that agitation, when there are brains behind it, has some chance of success even in India. The memorialists had no other advantage than that of having their case skilfully put, and of being supported by every independent organ of public opinion in India. If they met with only a partial success it must be remembered that strong influences were at work against them at home—how strong may be inferred from the assurance in last year's Resolution that the Government, in allowing Indian firms to compete for Indian work, "did not intend to sanction thereby a procedure in any degree of a protective nature." This would have been childish and absurd if Government had not obviously intended the observation to work for the quieting of certain consciences at home. The concession is not a large one in fact, but in principle it is noteworthy. It at least denotes that the Government have come down from the strange position that ironwork manufactured by Indian labour out of raw material imported from England was not work of *bona fide* local manufacture, for the Government now expressly admit—what they would not admit before—that bars and plates imported for being worked up in India are raw material, and as such do not necessarily come under the old restrictions. Enough has been conceded to make it possible that larger concessions may be made later on, for there can be no doubt that facilities do exist in Bombay and elsewhere for carrying out much larger works than those to which the Resolution restricts the Indian contractor. The tests which Government insist upon are severe, but the principal Indian firms have from the first courted any testing of their work equivalent to that applied to work done on Indian Government account in England, one Bombay firm going as far as to offer to lay down hydraulic testing apparatus at their own expense. The expectation that the railway workshops would undertake the testing—not a very reasonable one, seeing that they have quite enough work of their own to look after—will not be realized, and as a rule the manufacturers themselves will do the testing themselves, in the presence of a Public Works official. All that need be asked for on behalf of the Indian manufacturer is a fair field and no favour—especially to his home rival. He will certainly be able to put Government work through without the shameful delays which often attend the execution of Indian contracts in England, and when the economical side of the experiment has to be reported upon by Government we hope that they will not forget that time saved is money saved.

THE old controversy between octroi and house-tax has arisen at Surat, and the familiar arguments, with variations, are being employed in defence of octroi. The octroi duties which it is proposed to abolish amount to a little over a quarter of a lakh a year, besides reductions amounting to sixteen thousand rupees. While charges amounting to about Rs. 42,000 a year are removed, a house and property-tax calculated to bring in a lakh a year is proposed, but against this has to be set Rs. 27,000 a year represented by the halalkhor cess, which it is intended to merge in the house tax. The proceeds of the new taxation are to be applied to the annual charges on the new water-works. Now the objection that is taken to the scheme is that while the abolition of the octroi duties will not benefit trade, but will rather hinder it, the imposition of a house tax in the place of them will be injurious and oppressive. About Rs. 16,000 of the octroi duties consists of duty on cloth, and the argument is that the removal of this impost will diminish the prosperity of the town, inasmuch as it will facilitate the introduction of foreign cloth. This is an argument which will surprise no one who has watched the tendency of popular opinion in India in regard to economic matters. No attempt is made to conceal the fact that if people in this country had their own way a rigorous policy of protection would be resorted to in order to revive the native industries, the disappearance of which from Surat is referred to with natural regret by those who plead for the maintenance of an octroi duty. The argument, we fear, will not make much impression, and perhaps it would have been well for the Surat people who want to be protected against the competition of the Bombay and Lancashire looms if they had been less candid in expounding their heresy. Nor will Government—if the matter ever come to their notice—be satisfied with the argument that an octroi duty cannot be an impediment upon trade since a refund is given on all piece-goods exported from the town in which it has been paid. The Government of Bombay have views of their own about the way in which the Mofussil Municipalities work their refund system, and do not always believe everything that is told them on the subject.

THE *Pioneer* makes the gratifying announcement that the Secretary of State has this week sanctioned the linking up of the metre gauge system in the North-West. The decision of this important question had been expected for some time, and there had of late been no doubt that it would be favourable to the enterprise. At the same time it has had to encounter keen and influential opposition. Whatever the present view of the Government of India on the subject may be, exactly two years since they sent home a despatch, strenuously resisting the scheme on the ground, amongst others, that the country west of the Goghra River was in the possession of the standard gauge, and that no extension of the metre gauge in that district could be permitted. This view was advocated with a good deal of persistency by men in positions of authority at the India Office. The East Indian Railway were opposed to the project, and oddly enough demonstrations were made against it at Calcutta. We need not enquire how the change in the position has been brought about. There have been changes at Simla in the interval which will go a long way to account for it. The real explanation, however, is that the advocates of the project have conquered opposition through the intrinsic strength of their case. When over three thousand miles of unbroken communication can be secured by an expenditure of thirty lakhs it takes a good deal of prejudice long to delay the enterprise. There never was a case in which greater results were promised for so small an outlay, or in which the opposing side had so few arguments to advance. Let us hope that the Government will atone for the mistake they have made in placing themselves temporarily in hostility to the enterprise by carrying it out, now that it is sanctioned, with the least possible delay.

THE Rev. G. H. Lewis, B.A., has been granted furlough for one year; the Rev. C. Mayhew will therefore act as Chaplain of Deesa and Abu, and the Rev. W. R. H. Pugh as Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency.

THE Rev. J. Hoene, S.J., has been appointed a member of the Bombay Christian Burial Board.

LIEUTENANT H. G. CARNEGY has been appointed to act as Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and Assistant to the Political Agent there.

MAJOR SNELL, Acting Second Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been granted privilege leave for forty-five days.

DURING the absence of Mr. C. F. G. Lester, Mr. H. Pogson will act as District Superintendent of Police, Broach district, and Mr. W. L. Souter at Dharwar.

MR. A. F. COX, C.S., has been appointed a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

MR. F. W. MARRIOTT, Assistant Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, has been allowed an extension of leave, on medical certificate, for six months.

MR. J. L. JENKINS, C.S., will take up his appointment as Assistant Commissioner in Sind, and Mr. J. Sladen, C.S., as Assistant Collector in Sind.

MR. H. O. QUIN, C.S., has been appointed second assistant in the General Department, *vice* Mr Logan, C.S., promoted.

DURING the present summer 14,219 British soldiers, 611 women and 1,392 children have been accommodated in hill stations in the Bengal Presidency. The numbers are about the same as last year, but double those of twenty years ago.

THE military authorities at Murree lately addressed the Kashmir Durbar enquiring what steps were being taken to prevent the introduction of cholera into Murree. This enquiry appears to savour of adding insult to injury, considering that cholera existed in the Rawalpindi Division long before it appeared in Kashmir territory. Virulent cholera, we are informed, swept away a number of natives belonging to the Gharial Regimental Bazaar about the 5th May last, and on that date no cholera existed between Kohala and Baramulla.

AT half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, a large gold mohur tree growing—or rather standing—on the foot pavement in front of the Parsee Fire Temple, in Hornby Row, fell with a mighty crash, without warning and without apparent cause. There was scarcely any wind at the time and but little rain. Fortunately, neither carriages nor foot passengers were passing at the moment. The tree, which was in full leaf and blossom, and appeared to be sound, was held to the ground till it fell by two small roots, one five inches in diameter and the other three. The rest of the trunk when it rested on the ground was completely decayed, and was the abode of ants. It would be as well to have the other large trees on the footpaths of the Fort examined so as to ascertain if any of them are in similar condition, only awaiting the moment to fall either on the neighbouring houses or on the passers-by.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 21st June was 429, giving a death-rate of 25·18 per annum per thousand as against 28·66 the corresponding period of last year, and 25·70 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 119 died from fevers; 4, small-pox; 66, phthisis; 7, measles; 3, leprosy; 45, diseases of the nervous system; 62, affections of the respiratory organs; 18, diarrhœa; 9, dysentery; 31, still-born; 32, old age and debility; and 3, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 12; Brahmin, 13; Bhattia, 11; Hindu of other caste, 194; Hindu out-caste, 38; Mussalman, 115; Parsee, 25; Jew, 2; Native Christain, 14; Eurasian, 2; European, 2; and Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 429 as against 479 the corresponding period of last year, and 409 the average over the past five years.

WHILE a gentleman was being driven along the Strand, at Howrah, Calcutta, on Friday morning, a big snake, five or six feet long, fell on to the carriage from a tree. The driver of the conveyance, whose son was with him on the box, lost his presence of mind and dropped the reins in endeavouring to knock the snake off the roof of the carriage. The horses immediately bolted, and in turning a corner they overturned the conveyance, which was smashed to pieces. Both the driver and his son were thrown off the box some considerable distance. The former had his left leg fractured. The poor lad had both his legs broken and his skull fractured and died within a few minutes of the accident. The owner of the conveyance jumped out previous to the upsetting. The horses rolled down the bank of the road, and one was so seriously injured that it had to be killed. The snake was also killed.

A VERNACULAR paper announces in all seriousness that "many respectable Englishmen are so much disgusted with the liberty of women that they intend moving the Government to introduce the *purdah* system into Great Britain."

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AND THE McKINLEY TARIFF.

CHICAGO, JUNE 22.

The platform of the Democratic Party promises to repeal the McKinley Tariff Law and demands the revision of Tariffs in the direction of free raw materials and a reduced duty on manufactured goods, and in conclusion endorses Home Rule for Ireland.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

JUNE 23.

Mr. Cleveland has been nominated by the Democratic Convention as the Presidential candidate on the first ballot, having secured 616 votes. Ex-Governor Hill came next with a total of 112 votes.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, JUNE 23.

In the cricket match between Surrey and Yorkshire the latter were beaten by seventeen runs, and in the match between Notts and Middlesex the latter were beaten by one innings and fourteen runs.

THE TRIAL OF RAVACHOL.

PARIS, JUNE 23.

The trial of Ravachol has been concluded. He has been found guilty of numerous murders and sentenced to death.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The death is announced of General Albert Fytche.

THE RAJA OF SIKKIM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 23.

The Raja of Sikkim has sent in his petition, asking for an interview at Darjeeling with the Commissioner who was to receive him yesterday.

MAGAZINE RIFLES FOR INDIA.

The first instalment of 30,000 Magazine Rifles Mark I., modified, are expected to reach India next month. A large supply of cartridges is also being forwarded.

RESIGNATION OF SIR ALFRED CROFT.

Sir Alfred Croft has resigned his seat on the Bengal Legislative Council for no special reason, but merely because he took long leave, and under the rules the vacancy must be filled up.

CORDITE EXPERIMENTS AT MIAN MIR.

Experiments with cordite at Mian Mir with a view to testing its capacity to stand the Indian climate have been concluded. The result is said to be satisfactory. The Ordnance Department will now see whether cartridges subjected to exposure have deteriorated as regards their ballistic properties. Some fresh cordite has been sent out from England to be experimented with on points connected with its explosive force, the strain set up in guns, the initial velocity given to shells, &c.

REVIEW OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS.

The Government of India in the Public Works Department are now engaged in reviewing irrigation operations all over the country in order to ascertain what the effect has been in a series of years. This is the first time such a survey has been taken. Looking at the various provincial reports published annually, the return on the capital outlay would seem to be somewhere about four per cent.

THE KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

It appears that the survey now being made for a railway from Kalka to Simla, which will entirely avoid the cart-road, has for its object the location of a 2ft. 6in. line worked by adhesion as the technical term goes, but at the same time the engineer in charge may examine routes on which rack-rails or rope haulage might have to be employed. Under these conditions it would seem that Simla is within measurable distance of having its railway.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 23.

Colonel Hibbert, Assistant Commissary General, has been granted eight months' leave more, on medical certificate.

ACQUITTAL OF PRIVATE SPENCER.

Private Spencer, Glo'ster Regiment, who was tried recently at the Criminal Sessions of Allahabad, on a charge of culpable homicide, was acquitted on all charges.

CRICKET AT GANESH KHIND.

A cricket match, at Ganesh Khind, will be played on Thursday next between the Government House and two British Regiment teams stationed here.

FANCY BALL AT KIRKEE.

A fancy dress ball was given last night by the Sergeants of the Artillery, stationed at Kirkee, at their own Mess. The hall was every prettily decorated. The Volunteer Band was in attendance.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arcadia, with the outward English mails of the 17th instant, left here at 1 p.m., to-day.

ADEN, JUNE 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon, with the homeward mails of the 17th instant, arrived here at 10 a.m., to-day.

HONGKONG, JUNE 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Cathay left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 23.

The mail steamer Massilia, from Australia, has arrived.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Penang for Bombay this day, the 23rd instant.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. La Seyne reached Aden, on Friday, the 17th instant, at 9 p.m.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. Oceanien left Aden, for Europe on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 6 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Fair Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	96½
3 per cent. Rentes	99⅞ ex-dividend.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69⅝
4½ per cent. „	69¾
Bar Silver	40⅛

THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 23.

The *Madras Mail* says that H. E. the Governor telegraphed last Monday from Ootacamund to Madras, ordering immediate departure of the Government officials to Ootacamund, but communications from Madras appear to have altered his Excellency's decision, as it is now settled that the Government will not leave Madras until after the opening of the new High Court buildings on the 12th proximo.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

THE Committee of the Sarvajanik Sabha have prepared a review of the evidence recorded by the Thana Committee on the traffic in Mhowra flowers. In the course of this review the Committee say :—It is notorious that the heavy tax on toddy has mainly driven the people of Thana to Mhowra spirit. If Mhowra flowers are brought under control, and the duty on Mhowra spirit continues high, people will go to rice, molasses, dates, &c., and illicit manufacture of spirits from these articles will again trouble the department and sharpen its ingenuity. The Committee quietly ignore the fact that it is the high duty which is the main cause of illicit distillation. All the official and non-official native witnesses agree in deprecating these high duties on toddy juice and on spirits, and recommend unanimously that they be lowered. The Committee's objection to this is that drunkenness will increase. If the operations of the department really checked drunkenness, the excuse might hold good ; but, as a matter of fact, the general complaint is that it is the operations of the department that have deprived people of a rather innocent beverage, *viz.*, fresh unfermented toddy juice, and forced them to resort to the often adulterated and disease-producing spirits. The admitted increase of the licit consumption from year to year and the increase of revenue in Thana and elsewhere point to the same effect. The proposed regulation might of course secure an increase of revenue, but that even stricter regulations will check intemperance is a hope which will never be realized.

The Thana Committee themselves proposed that the maximum quantity permitted to be sold should be raised fom one gallon to 4 gallons between June and November, when the labourers have to work hard in mud and rain. They thus admit a natural necessity for a relaxation of the oppressive arrangements of the department, and expose the hollowness of the professed anxiety for the real good of the people. Similarly they proposed to reduce the maximum rate of the retail sale of toddy by one-half. This recommendation also is not obviously consistent with the theory that the heavy rates which the department imposes are necessary to check drunkenness.

We have thus examined the evidence recorded by the Committee and its conclusions and recommendations. We hope to have shown that the report is not in accordance with the evidence given before the Committee, and that its conclusions are recorded directly in the face of most weighty reliable testimony. It is the high rate of duty which encourages and stimulates illicit distillation, and as long as this is not remedied, there will be no change for the better in the habits of the people. We have also shown that Mhowra flowers are a very useful supplement to the poor man's stock of grain for himself and fodder for his cattle, and that the attempt to levy high duties and impose severe restrictions will still more demoralize the people by driving them to turn their hands to other articles from which drink can be made. The evidence warrants only affirmative answers to both the questions referred to the Committee, and the negative answers given are not to the point and are not true as statements of fact. We now leave the report and the evidence to be considered in the light of the observations we have made above into the hands of the members of the local Legislative Council and of the general public.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN MONTEITH, S. C., has been granted an extension of leave for one year.

MAJOR E. SPENCER, Highland Light Infantry, remains with the 1st Battalion of his Regiment till next trooping season.

SECOND LIEUTENANT R. J. C. EASTWOOD, 2nd Gloster Regiment, has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT E. H. S. CULLEN, West Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, in the 32nd Pioneers.

SURGEON-MAJOR E. W. YOUNG, I.M.S., has been granted an extension of leave for nine months ; and Captain A. E. S. Searle, S.C., for four months.

LIEUTENANTS E. A. PLUNKETT and A. JENKINS, Lincolnshire Regiment, have been posted to the 1st and 2nd Battalions of their Regiment respectively.

THE appointment of Lieutenant T. E. Madden, South Wales Borderers, to the 17th Bengal Infantry as a Probationer for the Staff Corps has been cancelled.

ORDERS have been issued that the 120 adjustable screw joint mule pack saddles, as invented by Captain Newburgh Stewart, R. N., now on the way from England, shall be issued to the Commissariat Department in the Bombay and Madras armies, and the Sirhind, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Punjab frontier force commands, for extensive and exhaustive trials.

IN view to signalling equipment being always available for issue to parties of British signallers detailed for duty with expeditionary forces, it has been decided that the sets of equipment in Fort William, Rangoon, Quetta and Rawalpindi arsenals shall never be allowed to fall below a certain number. A general order will shortly be issued containing detailed rules on the above subject.

THE undermentioned have been granted leave of absence to England :—Lieutenant O. W. Carey, 28th Punjab Infantry, for twelve months ; Lieutenant C. Fitz-Clarence, Royal Fusiliers, for eight months ; Major H. L. Aylmer, 16th Lancers, for one hundred-and-twenty-seven days, all on private affairs ; and Surgeon-Captain E. G. Browne, Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THERE will be a game on the Cooperage to-day, at 5-30 p.m. Players are requested to wear coloured or white jerseys according to their side. The sides will be as follows :—

COLOURS.		WHITE.
C St Paul	back	G I L Home
A Walpole	¾	Ruck Keene, R N
N J Stabb		W C Symes
A N Other		P F Fisher
W Sutherland	½	Two others
A S Copper		
Farquharson	forward	R R Owen
P C Clark		J H S Murray
Bulkley		T Anderson
Woods		De Wilton
H Fayne Galwey and four others		J C Brooks and four others

THE cholera which appeared among the men of the Royal Welsh Fusilers his now entirely disappeared. The 23rd had six cases, four proving fatal ; but one other case occurred in the prison of a warder in the Military Prison a few days ago, who is doing well. On the whole the health of the troops here is remarkably good for this time of the year, and as out-door concerts by the 15th Field Battery and detachment Welsh Fusiliers are in full swing, back seats free, Peshawar is not a place to be ignored. The periodical fortnightly concerts by the Gunners are invariably well attended and appreciated, as they have lots of vocal talent of every description.

DOCTORS say that insomnia is on the increase among us, and many of them attribute the difficulty experienced in wooing sleep to the habit of late hours and abbreviated slumbers into which so many fall in this age of breathless haste and dash. An American physician asserts that nine hours out of the twenty-four should be passed in sleep by adults, though less are needed by the old. A cup of hot milk, sweetened and flavoured with freshly-grated nutmeg, is recommended as a sedative. The same authority reminds us that the senses do not fall simultaneously into slumber. After the eyelids have closed the sight, the sense of taste is the next to disappear, after which follow in their order smell, hearing and touch. The sense of smell is the last to awake, hearing being the earliest, after touch, to regain consciousness. As regards the muscles, the slumberous influence begins with the feet, and gradually work its way up to the centre of nervous action—a fact which explains the often experienced impossibility of sound sleep when the feet are cold or uncomfortably warm.

THE DISASTER IN THE MAURITIUS.

THE following circular has been addressed by the Lord Bishop of Bombay to the clergy of the diocese :—

Kirkee, June 21st 1892.

My Dear Brother,—I have received the accompanying touching appeal from the Bishop of Mauritius, and am circulating it to all clergy in the diocese, in the hope that a good many may be able to send offertories, or to start subscription lists in their stations. The Reverend H. Nelson, Harbour Chaplain, Bombay, has kindly undertaken to act as Treasurer for a Mauritius Relief Fund, and sums collected may be forwarded to him.—I remain, Yours sincerely in Christ,

L. G. BOMBAY.

P.S.—I would suggest that offertories in church should be for repair of churches, &c., and private subscriptions should be for the general relief of sufferers.

L. G. B.

Mauritius, May 21st 1892.

My Dear Lord,—You have no doubt heard in Bombay of the awful disaster which has befallen Mauritius, through a cyclone of altogether unprecedented violence coming upon the island on April 29th, a date at which all danger from hurricanes was supposed to be over. The Colony is staggering under this unexpected and ruinous blow, and we are doing all that we can for the wounded, the homeless and the destitute. Our little Anglican community is in the most serious difficulties. Our losses from the destruction of property are very heavy, and the English from whom help might be expected are in no position to afford it, being themselves among the heaviest losers—£5,000 will not repair the injuries sustained.

Our churches in the country districts—all more or less injured—are with five exceptions unroofed and unuseable.

In Port Louis the cathedral has lost part of its roof, its facade is in ruins, the spire broken, the windows, many of them blown in, the bulk of the interior fittings destroyed. The S. P. G. church in the cathedral compound, with its parsonage and mission-room, is level with the ground. The Indian priest in charge, the Reverend D. David, and his wife are severely wounded, and four of his children have been killed or died of wounds. The S. P. G. school-building is wrecked.

I may add the cathedral, once a French Powder Magazine, with walls 9 feet thick, afforded the only asylum in that part of Port Louis to the injured, the dying and the homeless on the night of the catastrophe, and some 600 took shelter there ; it has since been made, of necessity, an ambulance where milltary surgeons and their volunteer helpers, mostly English ladies, have been engaged in ministering to the wounded of all creeds and races. The circumstances of our case, are, I feel, so altogether exceptional, that I venture to ask whether you can obtain any help for us in your diocese.

I need not say that I have appealed for help in England, through the Archbishop and others, but the population of Mauritius is so largely Indian, and the work of the diocese so largely missionary among them, that I am sure an Indian Bishop will forgive my laying our case before him. The restoration of our cathedral, and the other ruinous churches is of infinite importance in a diocese, beset, as this is, at all times with peculiar difficulties, and I am full of anxiety to begin the work.

I cannot doubt your brotherly sympathy, and shall be deeply grateful if by an offertory in your cathedral, and a statement of our needs to some of your wealth y people, a measure of assistance can be afforded to this stricken diocese.—I remain, my dear Lord, Yours most faithfully,

W. MAURITIUS.

To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the official list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for Making Laws and Regulations, to be held to-morrow (Saturday) :—

I.—Papers to be presented to the Council :—

(1) Letter from Khan Bhadur Cursetji Rustomji Thanawala, late Chief Justice of the Baroda State, dated 16th April, 1892—Submitting his opinion on the Bill No. 1 of 1892 to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.

(2) Letter from the Honourable Mr. F. L. Latham, Advocate-General, No. 31, dated 18th April, 1892—Suggesting, for the consideration of the Select Committee, certain alterations in the form of the Bill No. 1 of 1892 to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.

(3) Letter from the Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association, dated 7th May, 1892—Submitting a representation from the Association, for the consideration of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill No. 1 of 1892, to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.

(4) Petition from Vithoba Jairamshet and other residents of Taluka Bhewndi, with date—Submitting a protest against the Bill No. I of 1892 to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.

(5) Report of the Collector and District Magistrate of Thana (No. 3193, dated 20th June 1892), on the above petition.

(6) Petition from Balaji Sadashiv Gokhale and 371 other inhabitants of Taluka Pen, Kolaba District, dated 15th May, 1892—Stating their objections against Bill No. 1 of 1892 to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.

(7) Report of the Collector and District Magistrate of Kolaba (No. 3076, dated 20th June 1892) on the above petition.

(8) Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the provisons of the Bill No. 1 of 1892, to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.

(9) Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the provisions of Bill No. 2 of 1892 to amend the Bombay Salt Act, 1890.

II.—Bills and Orders of the day :—

(1) Bill No. 1 of 1892.—A Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act (Bombay Act V. of 1878)—*Second Reading.*

(2) Bill No. 2 of 1892.—A Bill to amend the Bombay Salt Act 1890—*Second Reading.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F Browne, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Ismailia and Aden, with the Europe Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.	
Mr Malher	Mr A T Hamilton
Mr Wadia	Major Randsford
FOR BRINDISI.	
Mr A F Maconochie	Captain A Sandbach
Mr J J Grant	Mr H Gill
Mr Whitby	Mr F N Cox
Mr J P Goodridge	Mr J A Grant
FOR MARSEILLES.	
Mr Powsell	Mr Fischer
Mr Phillips	Dr W King
Mr Mackintosh	
FOR ISMAILIA.	
Mr Phelps	Mr Blinn

FOR ADEN.—Mr W L Abbott.

AN orange fad is among the possibilities of the day. Free consumption of the fruit is said to be good for the complexion, and many ladies are testing the claim. It is reported that in some inebriate asylums oranges have proved an efficient substitute for alcohol, patients sucking the juice of them abundantly every time the thirst for liquor comes upon them.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Braila, Roumania says that Consul Talbot is in error as to the supposed primitiveness of the manner of taking the caviare sturgeon. This fish will take no bait except occasionally a very robust specimen of the larva of the may-fly, a bait which is practically unobtainable in the Azow. Sturgeon cannot be trawled, they feed in the mud, burrowing with their long hard snouts, and their horny shielded backs offer no resistance to a trawl. When not feeding they swim near the surface, and the only way of taking them is to buoy up a long line with frequent buoys of reeds or of light wood or cork. Attached by short lines to each of these buoys are several large hooks unbaited. The sturgeon, swimming near the surface, observes the buoys, and out of either playfulness or inquisitiveness flicks at them with the flukes of his tail, and so catches himself. A large caviare sturgeon (adds our correspondent) realised a big sum. One I saw here last autumn realised nearly £80, and contained over 80 kilos of caviare, which were sold at 25 francs per kilo.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Bombay High Court have granted, on the application of Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of Sorabjee Jehangir Framjee and others, a rule *nisi* for a reversal of the decision of Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, District Judge of Thana, awarding the sum of Rs. 1,25,173-6-4 as compensation for the land of the Powai Estate taken on behalf of the Bombay Municipality for the purpose of providing water for the City of Bombay.

THE great feature at Sir James and Lady Dormer's Flower Ball on Tuesday was to be a gavotte danced by sixteen young men and maidens, who have been practising the same for weeks past.

FROM the 11th to the 17th instant 3 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 226 Hindus and 31 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 279 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 262. The deaths are th[illegible] fied : 7 from cholera, 2 from small-[illegible] measles, 101 from fevers, 34 from dy[illegible] from diarrhœa and 119 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 32·0 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 30·1 per 1,000 per annum.

IT is the opinion of nine-tenths of the population that large stocks of rice still exist in Srinagar. No doubt, writes a contemporary, quantities of grain were destroyed in the late fire, but there is little doubt that most of the zamindars have put away large stocks in the hope of selling it at high rates to the Gilgit authorities. In this hope we trust they will be deceived. If the British Government refuse to buy, the zamindars will be bound to sell off their accumulated stocks at a great reduction. Unfortunately, pending this refusal, many people are starving or eating grain that used to be bought up for dogs and cattle.

UNDER the heading "Remarkable incident in the Red Sea" the *Times of Ceylon* of 16th June tells the following story of a shark which is certainly "very much like a whale" :—

"The B. I. s. s. Goorkha, which arrived here yesterday afternoon on her way to Calcutta, met with a singular experience in the Red Sea. By some means or other a shark fouled her cut-water, and the fish was taken right in the centre of the back. One would have thought that the ship would have cut the monster in halves ; but such was not the case. The shark's head and tail were forced round on each side of the bow, and, though the vessel went full speed ahead, it could not get clear of the obstruction. At length, after attempts had been made for four hours to dislodge the shark, it was decided to stop the vessel and go full speed astern. This was done and the huge fish was then shaken off. Its length had till then been calculated at about 18 feet ; but an examination of the forepart of the ship showed that, where its head and tail chafed as the fish was bent round the bows, the paint had been worn off the ship's plates, and, measuring from one patch to another, it was found that the shark must have been at least 23 feet in length."

THE Lahore paper hears that on Sunday morning a constable of the Railway Police at Mian Mir East Station seized, in the possession of a *malee* and a punkha cooly employed at the 20th P. I. Officers' Mess, two Government rifles and a revolver, as well as some ammunition. One of the rifles is one that was recently stolen from the K. O. S. B's. at Mian Mir, and the revolver was about a month ago stolen from an officer of 16th B. C. These two men implicate a havildar of the 20th P. I., also employed in the Officers' Mess, and state that the received the rifles, &c., from him to take to Peshawar, with instructions to deliver them to a certain person there.

A RESPECTABLY-DRESSED man the other day entered the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Charing-cross which is opened daily for private devotion. He appeared to be in a very agitated condition, and his watch and chain were hanging from his waistcoat. There was no other person in the church at the time, but a few minutes afterwards a shot was heard by those outside the building. Some persons immediately ran in, and found the deceased lying in the central porch in a pool of blood, shot through the head, with a revolver by his side. The police were at once called, and the unfortunate man was removed to Charing-cross Hospital, where it was found that he was dead. He was apparently about 40 years of age. The act was not committed within the consecrated precincts of the church.

AT Meerut, on Tuesday morning, the remains of a child about 7 years old, frightfully mangled, were found. The mother's story is that about three in the morning, while all were sleeping outside, a wolf came in and attacked her two children first. Their screams frightened the animal off into the next compound. The deceased child was apparently caught by the throat, for it was thus prevented from screaming, and pursuit in the right direction was consequently frustrated. Wolves in the station of Meerut have not been heard of for years, so when of late several people said that one had been seen prowling about, no heed was taken of it.

IN a case just heard before the resident magistrates at Parsonstown, the principal litigants were William Moylan and William Carroll. The latter, in defending a charge of trespass, said Moylan's wife was a "terrible character," and had taken forcible possession of his place on one occasion to hold a wake.—The Magistrate : A what ?—Witness : A wake, your lordship ; but there was no corpse. On another occasion when she came home from mass she found her brother stretched dead across the fireplace, but there was no inquest at all.—The Magistrate : You tell a story worthy of the pen of Charles Lever—Carroll's son here said that after the people had assembled for the wake a corpse had to be sent for, and was got.—William Moylan, who charged the Carrolls with assault, admitted that his daughter was married to the younger Carroll. The young man was to get £100 and a farm with the bride ; but although he married the girl, he did not get the money, and, added the witness, "Never will get a penny of it." (Laughter.) The Magistrate : Where is the young woman now ?—Moylan : She lives with me.—The Magistrate : Did he send the young woman back ?—Moylan : No ; she never went to him. (Laughter.)—After a protracted hearing the two Carrolls were bound over to keep the peace.

THE soap business of Messrs. A. and F. Pears is being converted into a limited liabilty company. The capital is divided as follows :—£200,000 5 per cent. debenture stock ; £200,000 in 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £10 each ; £262,000 in 52,000 ordinary shares of £5 each ; and £150,000 in 30,000 deferred ordinary shares of £10 each. The ordinary shares are entitled to receive a dividend out of the profits of each year from July 1, 1892, up to 10 per cent., and half the surplus profits after 10 per cent., on the deferred ordinary.

SISAL grass, according to a Mexican authority, is likely to prove a very important source of wealth for Mexico. It grows in long, narrow blades, often to the length of four or five feet, and these, when dry, curl up from side to side, forming a flexible string, stronger than any cotton cord of the same size ever manufactured. It is in great demand among florists and among manufacturers of various kinds of grass goods ; and it is said to be capable of being applied to many new uses. Ropes, cords, lines, of any description and any size, may be manufactured of it, and a ship's cable of sisal grass is one of the possibilities of the future. It is almost impervious to the action of salt water, and is not readily decayed or disintegrated by moisture and heat. It takes its name from the port of Sisal, in Yucatan, through which it was formerly exported.

ANAIS DUBOIS, who is supposed to have murdered her sister Lucie, *alias* "Fromage à la Creme,' in the Rue Taitbout, Paris, has become a judicial puzzle. The examining magistrate now believes that she had an accomplice, and he declines to go on with the case until the knife and other proofs of guilt are found. The prisoner obstinately denies that she killed her sister. When pressed hard she smiles contemptuously and shrugs her shoulders, merely adding that the real assassin must be gratified to know that French justice is bent on convicting an innocent person. The mental condition of Anais Dubois is another problem. Dr. Garnier, who has had several interviews with her, inclines to the belief that she is insane. But the prisoner's force of resistance is so great that he declines to draw up a categorical report until he has thoroughly mastered her case.

THE rumour from Philadelphia that an organised movement has been started among the Chinese in the United States to leave the country on account of the Exclusion Bill is ridiculed by the Americans There is no such good news as a Chinese exodus, they say.

IT is only a little over forty years ago that a Russian farmer began the cultivation of the sunflower in order to extract oil from the seeds. Now (says the *Horticultural Times*) 700,000 acres in Russia are in sunflowers, and the original founder of the industry is a millionaire.

THE following note, from an indignant mother, was recently received by a master in one of the London Board Schools:—"I must complain about the wicked things you teach my boy—sinful things. You light a candle, put a tumbler over it, and let it go out without blowing it out."

WONDERFUL progress is being made in America in teaching the dumb to speak. It appears from the official records, that last year articulation was taught to no fewer than 4,245 pupils in American schools for the deaf. In a large number of these cases the infirmity dated from birth and was inherited.

A NOTORIOUS outlaw in North Carolina has been killed by a Baptist minister's daughter. He entered the minister's house a few days ago, and at the point of a pistol ordered the girl to cook him a dinner, which he ate. But as the outlaw was leaving the house the girl shot him in the back with a shot-gun.

A REPORT has just been published at Pittsburg which shows the enormous extent of the tram system in the United States. It says that there are 5,783 miles of tram lines in operation, having 32,505 cars, and employing 70,764 men. The total number of passengers carried last year was 2,023,010,202, being 349,820 per mile of road work and 62,237 per car.

MRS. LANGTRY drives every morning in the park (says the *Lady's Pictorial*) drawn by a big, dark chesnut, which is quite a picture of what a single harness carriage-horse ought to be. She has footman and coachman in the neatest of livery, and her usual companion is a black poodle, shaved in the orthodox way, and having his forelock tied with pale blue ribbon. This goes well with his mistress's dark blue foulard gown printed with yellow, and her chip hat, black underneath, and straw colour at the top, is trimmed with pink roses.

THE new train for the use of the Imperial Russian family consists of fourteen carriages. The saloon is divided into two and upholstered in red silk. The dining-room is in carved oak. The Empress's bedroom is in turquoise blue silk, and the bed is slung hammock-wise, in order to obviate shaking. The ornamentation is in mosaic of precious woods. It is all very splendid, doubtless, but the German Emperor has beaten his Russian brother in the matter of luxurious Imperial trains. The reception-saloon, with groups of statuary, does not appear in the catalogue of effects in the Czar's train.

THE Addiscombe dinner, which is announced to take place on the 20th instant, is likely to develop into large proportions. Many of our most distinguished officers in the higher ranks, both in the service and retired, received their early education at the old military college of the East India Company. The annual dinner, which will bring together these veterans, will be an interesting event, likely to revive the *camaraderie* which existed in so marked a manner among the cadets before the abolition of the college in 1860. Those interested should address the hon. secretary, Major Hamilton Geary, at the Union Club, S. W.

THOUGH there was a falling off in the number of four-in-hands which met at the Powder Magazine recently the show was a brilliant one, and the number of spectators riding and driving far exceeded all previous record. Among the ladies who were visible on the coaches were Lady Willoughby de Eresby and the Hon. Cecilia Willoughby, the Countess of Londesborough and Lady Mildred Denison, Lady Crossley and Mr. Harry Lawson, Baroness Deichmann, Lady Hothfield, and Lady Walter Gordon Lennox, Lady Thursby and two Misses Thursby. Baron Deichmann's blacks were one of the smartest teams. The effect altogether was much better than on Saturday, but the distances were not well kept until the coaches turned the Corner. Among the spectators were Georgina Lady Dudley, Lady Edith Ward, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, the Countess of Sefton, the French Ambassadress, Lady Bolsover, Lady Delamere, the Duchess of St. Albans, and the Duchess of Leeds.

THE Pope has a weakness. Mr. Spurgeon is said to have yielded to the seductive charm of Havannah cigars. The Vatican correspondent of the *Figaro* avers that Leo XIII. takes snuff *et beaucoup*. However blonde and suave may be the Pontifical snuff, it sullies the cassock of snowy whiteness which the Pope alone is allowed to wear by the Roman Church. So Centra, the faithful valet, when there is an audience, always takes care that the every-day cassock should be re-placed by one that is immaculate. The Pope will soon be installed in the Pavilion of Paul IV., and when it grows still warmer will take refuge during the torrid hours of the afternoon in a little tower of ancient construction, which only forms one room approached by a spiral staircase. The tower has two windows, both of which the Pope leaves open, in order to have as much air as it is possible to obtain. Here he sits alone, and receives nobody. The Chamberlain, who is always near the Pope's person, has to make himself as comfortable as may be in a wooden hut—for the tower is in a remote corner of the gardens—and the Noble Guard and the Swiss have to brave the gnats in a shrubbery.

THE Queen gave permission for the marriage of the pretty daughter of the Dean of Windsor to take place in St. George's Chapel, and Miss Eliot was, therefore, united to Mr. C. R. Prior, of the Suffolk Regiment, under the very shadow of the waving banners of the Knights of the Garter, and the wedding party found seats in the richly carved Gothic stalls which line the chancel and which are on great occasions reserved for the knights themselves. Those who are of observant mood will be attracted by the little brass tablets attached to each stall, and perhaps, may wonder when they notice that whereas the tablets on half are numerous and go back to almost forgotten centuries, the tablets on the alternate stalls are limited to one or two of this century only. The explanation is that the original number of knights was twenty-five, and they occupied every other of the fifty stalls. During this century, however, the number has been nearly doubled. Among the recent additions to the tablets are those con'aining the names of Prince Henry of Battenburg, the Emperor William II, Earl Cadogan, and the young Grand Duke of Hesse.

MRS ROSE MARY CRAWSHAY, of Cadenabbia, is one of those who believe the origin of the last three years' influenza epedemic to have been the half-million of Chinese left unburied after the inundation of four or five years ago, whose dust still continues to go about in whirlwinds, and even supposing the optimists are right, that influenza has now exhausted itself, that the 3,000 freshly drowned will prove but too surely a fresh "nidus." There are doubtless dependable men in England, having business or other relations with China, who could start a movement (she thinks) by means of the universal telegraphic code, for at once burying, burning, or cementing down these sources of danger to the rest of humanity. To show the confidence she has in her belief, Mrs. Crawshay has sent, with a letter to the *Queen*, a cheque for £100, should the editor of that paper be inclined to help in the matter ; and if the rest of the world declines to help Mrs. Crawshay says she is "good for £1,000," thinking the sum laid out on the "lawyer's letter" would be well spent on each of these poor dead bodies, albeit only of the "heathen Chinee." Perhaps it is needless to add that the cheque has been returned, our contemporary not seeing its way to assist Mrs. Crawshay in her scheme.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE TASHONS.

EVER since we came into the Chin Hills, says the correspondent of the "Pioneer," writing for Camp Falam, on the 14th March, the question of how to deal with the Tashons has from year to year occupied the attention of the Government. They were the most powerful tribe and exercised the most influence in these hills. As long as our footing in these hills was uncertain, the Government had been anxious not to interfere with the authority of the Falam Chiefs. Although two British expeditions had previously visited the Tashon country, they had not been allowed to enter the capital—Falam—for it had been the boast of the proud Tashons that no foreigners had set foot in their capital, and it would, they said, lower them in the eyes of the surrounding tribes if they allowed troops within their village. As the authorities were anxious not to bring about a rupture with this powerful tribe at that time, the point was not pressed. Now, however, we had got a strong footing in these hills, and most of the tribes had been reduced to submission. The time had, therefore, come when they could be permitted to dictate their terms no more. However friendly they may have professed themselves, it was evident that one large savage tribe could not be allowed to work its own sweet will when all the neighbouring tribes had submitted to the new order of things. The Tashon expedition was, therefore, sent into the country to occupy Falam, and obtain the submission of the Tashons, and to establish a strong permanent post in their country to keep them in order. Whether the expedition would be of a peaceful or punitive nature depended entirely on the attitude assumed by the tribes. For some time reports had reached Haka that the Yahows, tributaries of the Tashons, had caused it to be made known along the whole country-side that they would kill every Chin who did coolie work for the troops. Owing to this there was at first considerable difficulty in obtaining Chin coolies. It was also reported that the Falam Chiefs were trying to get up a combination of the tribesmen against us. These and many other conflicting reports as to the attitude of the Tashons continued to reach us ; but the political officer was inclined to the belief that they would not fight. While the Kale Tsawbaw ruled at Indin the Chins did not believe in us as a real power in the land. But when the wicked Tsawbaw was deposed, and we took over his country, then the Chins commenced to believe that they had something more than adventurers and marauders from a strange land to deal with.

The prospect of seeing service is so fascinating and attractive to so many that most found themselves arguing that these Tashons were a warlike and haughty tribe, and were, therefore, not likely to cave in without striking a blow. But then the wish doubtless was father to the thought, or argument rather. On the other hand, the Tashons were said to be the most civilised and most sensible of the Chin tribes, and after two or three years' experience of us they must surely have discovered on which side their bread was buttered, or rather, as they did not eat bread and butter, whose bullets hit the hardest. The political officer had been in communication with the Falam Chiefs, but nothing definite could be got out of them.

Preparations for the despatch of the expedition from Haka were far advanced, when the Tlang-Tlang column returned early in March. The same Darjeeling coolie corps that came in with the Tlang-Tlang column, with 100 mules, were to provide the transport. In the meantime, an advance post, garrisoned by 100 Sikhs of the 2nd Burma Battalion, under Captain Presgrave, had been established at Haison, a village on the borderland between Haka and Tashon territory. It is nineteen miles to the north of Haka, on the Falam road. To this post several weeks' rations for the expedition were carried out, and stored there in charge of a commissariat sergeant. The road up to Falam, 36 miles, had been greatly improved by the two previous columns, and the first three-fourths of it was in very good order indeed, the track over the hills being a very good one. The expedition, which marched out of Haka on March 10, consisted of two Mountain guns, 100 men of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, under Major Gunning, 50 men, 39th Garhwal Rifles, 51 Sikhs, 2nd Burma Battalion, 25 Mounted Rifles, 2nd Burma Battalion, and 50 Madras Pioneers. Major Howlett commanded the expedition, and his staff was,—Lieutenant J. Evatt, Staff Officer, Lieutenant J. D. Macnabb, Political Officer, and Surgeon-Captain A. G. Newland, S.M.O. A havildar of the 7th B. I. accompanied the column to do the mapping and surveying. Leaving Haka the road strikes off to the right and runs along the top of an opposite ridge, at the northern extremity of which, just as it begins to dip into the Pao Var Valley, is Haison. The troops reached Haison the second day out from Haka, and camped three miles below, on the Pao Var stream. Here Captain Presgrave and his Sikhs joined the column, while the 50 Garhwallis were detached from the column and left to garrison Haison in their place. The political officer, who had ridden into Haison a day ahead of the troops had so far scored a diplomatic success. He had been able to get assurances from the Falam Chiefs that our march to Falam would be unmolested ; and not only this, but the Tashons had sent in coolies to carry our reserve rations on in advance, and store them at Old Falam. The grass all round was as dry as tinder, and fires were the order of the day. There was no jungle about these parts, the whole of the hill-sides along the valley being cleared for cultivation. While camped on the Pao Var a hill-fire came rolling down towards the camp, and there was an hour or two's mild excitement while the sepoys made an onslaught on the advancing flames, and subdued them with sticks and branches of trees. We here learnt that, had the war party succeeded, it was at the Pao Var crossing that the Tashons had contemplated making their first attack in force. There were no signs about, however, of any preparations for defensive works of any kind. On the third day, climbing the steep Minkin ridge, the ascent rendered quite easy by the good Pioneer road, the column marched along the top of the ridge, leaving the large Tashon village of Minkin on a spur below, on the right, and continuing along the top of the hills, the group of villages known as Laiya was reached in the afternoon. Below this place the camp was pitched. The march had been a warm and dusty one. Some way from this village a party of minor Falam Chiefs had come out and met the political officer. They were sent back, with orders to the big Chiefs that no armed bands were to be kept hanging about the hills, as in previous years. Such bands we would treat as enemies. They were also informed that although we meant to occupy Falam this time, our intentions were perfectly friendly, and that they had nothing to fear from us. On the 13th March, or the fourth day out from Haka, the column marched into Old Falam. This is a little hamlet of 30 or 40 houses, and up to this and no further had the two previous expeditions been allowed to go. As a special favor, the proud old Chief had taken some officers of one of them up to the hill-top, and allowed them to gaze on the sacred village spread out on the hill-side below. A steep spur, running down from the Falam ridge into the Nunkathay below, separates Old Falam from the big village of the same name, which is the capital of the tribe. From previous accounts one had expected to come upon fine open country with a broad valley, the Nunkathay river flowing peacefully through the centre. Instead of this we found open country as far as jungle went, but the valley was narrow and closed in by steep and lofty mountains, while the river, many thousands of feet below, rushed over a rocky bed, roaring impotently as it dashed itself against the rock bound precipices which confined it on each side. Each village occupies a large re-entering angle. Two paths lead into Falam over the steep spur I spoke of. None of the three head chiefs had, up to this, come out to meet the column, which had now halted at Old Falam to let the troops form up. As the Chin is such a fickle creature, and there is no knowing what he might not do at the last moment, the final advance on Falam was made with all due caution. Leaving all baggage and transport with an escort, under Lieutenant Watson, at Old Falam, the rest of the column was told off into two parties. One, consisting of the Mountain guns of the King's Royal Rifles, under Major Gunning, marched along the upper road, while the Sikhs, under Captain Presgrave, followed the lower road. Major Howlett and his staff accompanied the second party. On the least sign of opposition the guns were to shell the village from above, under cover of which the troops would assault the place. As the troops came round the spur, and the big village came within sight, no opposition was encountered. The great village itself was found almost deserted, among the run-a-ways being the three old Falam Chiefs, including the great Sonu Baik. It appears that in spite of our friendly assurances, they had feared trusting themselves to us. Their guilty consciences, if they had any, regarding their ineffectual efforts to get the tribes to rise against us doubtless acting as strong incentives to their fears. We afterwards heard that what had influenced them most were messages they received from some of their Indin friends in Kale that if they came into our hands they would be dealt with as the Tsawbaw was. It appears they had heard that we intended to burn their villages. Some time afterwards the Chins gravely informed us that the old Chief, Sonn Baik, had been let down by a rope to a cave in a precipice overhanging the river, and that he remained concealed there during the occupation of Falam. The troops encamped on an open bit of ground just above, and to the west of the village, and the King's Royal Rifles occupied some houses in the village itself. The coolies and transport animals, with a guard, were left at Old Falam. All day long, strings of villagers could be seen leaving the village on the opposite side, and carrying away their household property, and there is nothing a wild man dreads so much as banishment from his beloved hills. As a result of this stampede it was next to impossible to procure any local supplies. Up to this, all attempts to open communication with the Nwengal column had been ineffectual, though we had heard from the Chins that the column had arrived at the Nunkathay that morning. Thus there was accomplished the peaceful occupation of the capital of the haughty Falam Chiefs, on the 13th March 1892. The news that these people, who had hitherto ruled the roost and acknowledged no master, had now quietly submitted, and allowed their sacred village to be occupied, would spread from hill to hill like wild-fire, and so with it the prestige and supremacy of the Tashons would receive its death-blow.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE adjourned annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Native General Library, was held yesterday evening, in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The Hon. Mr. Kashinath Trimbak Telang occupied the chair.

At the outset the chairman stated that the business before the meeting was announced at the last meeting of the Library, held on the 12th of April last. He called upon Mr. Waman Ramchunder to propose the first proposition, which ran as follows:—That visitors to Bombay should be allowed to read in the Library as subscribers on payment in advance, of annas 8 as the monthly subscription. By the term "visitors" is meant strangers who come to Bombay with the intention of remaining here for a few days.

Mr. Kerkar, in proposing the above resolution, said that the proposition was not one, which demanded any argument to gain their acceptance. It would commend itself to their approval. The institution would not suffer pecuniarily by extending its scope of usefulness to the visitors, but on the other hand the revenue would be increased, and the institution would become more popular than it was at present. (Applause.)

Mr. Rustim B. Paymaster moved an amendment to the effect that the visitors to Bombay be allowed all the privileges of members and subscribers on payment, in advance, of regulated monthly subscriptions for respective classes. Mr. Rustim stated that it was very necessary to allow books to the visitors, whom they should treat very cordially. He complained that the members were sometimes very roughly handled. He did not speak literally but figuratively, and he hoped that the visitors would be allowed to carry only pleasant reminiscences when they went back to their country.

Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar, said that the proposition or amendment, if carried, would throw additional burden on the manager of the Library. Some visitor might go away without returning the book, and in that case the librarian would be put to great trouble. He, therefore, proposed another amendment to the effect that the visitors to Bombay should be allowed to read in the Library as subscriber on paying, in advance, four annas; and a provision be added that no one should be allowed that privilege for more than a month or after than twice a year.

The last amendment was carried, while the original proposition and Mr. Paymaster's amendment, were withdrawn.

Dr. Dosabhoy Bardi had given notice of moving a proposition to the effect that the existing rule, No. 4 of the Library, be altered, and the words "8 annas" be substituted in place of "6 annas" per mensem.

Mr. Bardi said that the object of his proposition was to safeguard the financial condition of the institution, which he wished to see prosper, but his object was misunderstood, and as he saw that they were carried by sheer fanaticism, he begged to withdraw the proposition, and this was allowed.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

AFGHAN AND FRONTIER NEWS.

IN order to make clear the course of recent events on the North-West frontier of Afghanistan, writes the *Pioneer*, it may be as well to explain the position of the Russian and Afghan garrisons. Herat is, of course, the most important cantonment held by the Amir's troops. The exact strength of the garrison is not known; but it is probable that there are not more than 4,000 or 5,000 regulars, the Governor being able to raise large contingents of *Khasadars* (irregular troops) from the Sabzawar and Farrah districts. At Ghurran, Kuhsan and other points in the direction of Persia detachments are placed; while small parties of ten or twenty men are scattered along the Russo-Afghan frontier line to the north from Zulfikar to Maruchak. At the latter place and at Bala Murghab, which command the road to Maimana, are larger detachments. Kala Nao, where the Hazaras rose, lies north-eastwards of Herat, about half-way to Maruchak. It is the head-quarters of the Suni Hazaras, and lies in the heart of the Chahar Aimak country, the Firozkohis being to the east, the Jamshedis to the west, and the Taimunis to the south beyond the great range of the Safed Koh. At Kala Nao there were but a small number of Afghan troops before the recent rising. Such is the Afghan position.

As regards the disposition of the Russian garrison, Merv is the head-quarters of the military district. One can never be certain of the military strength in that cantonment, as the movement of troops in the Transcaspian province is not known to the outside world. Mr. Curzon four years ago stated that there were then stationed at Merv two battalions of the line, a regiment of Cossacks, a battery of artillery and a Company of Sappers. Some few months ago it was reported that two or three more regiments were being sent there, but no confirmation of the news was received. It may be taken that the number of troops is about the same as that which the Amir keeps in Herat. A considarable force of Turkoman militia has also been raised. The chief outposts from Merv are Sarakhs and Zulfikar in the Persian direction, Penjdeh and Ziarat Sheikh Junaid on the Afghan border. The latter cantonment is called Gumbezlii, and here the Russians have built barracks on a large scale and collected supplies, as it is the nearest point to Herat. They have smaller posts too, but these are not of material importance. The important factor in the case is that the Russian and Afghan outposts along the actual frontier line laid down by the Boundary Commission are in close juxtaposition, and that consequently collisions can be provoked at any moment. That nothing of the kind has occurred for years past is due, no doubt, to the fact that the Russians were playing a waiting game. Now it would seem that the subordinate officers at least have been intermeddling in Afghan affairs, for whether Cossacks or Turkoman militia went to Kala Nao in response to the appeal of the Hazara headmen of that place, it is pretty certain they must have received orders to move.

There may, of course, be but little fire in spite of all the smoke that suddenly appeared in the Herat Province; but the Amir's alarm is fully justified. He has seen that one of the followers of Ishak Khan, who tried to oust him from power in 1888, has been made kotwal of Penjdeh, and that others also of Ishak's adherents have appeared there. Hence the trouble at Kala Nao has more than usual significance, as appearances point to intrigues having been carried on with the Suni Hazaras and the three other tribes who make up the Chahar Aimaks. It is satisfactory to learn that the rising has been suppressed, and that the superior Russian authorities at Merv have disowned having countenanced it; but, all the same, the incident is one which, like the Pamir affair, calls for prompt diplomatic action by the British Government.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonon is temporarily prohibited.

Saigon-Bangkok line interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at or about noon on Tuesday the 30th instant.

ON the 3rd August Mr. Donald Smeaton, Financial Commissioner of Burma, meets Mr. Fryer, the Chief Commissioner, at Mandalay, when several important subjects affecting Upper Burma will be considered. The chief of these is the assimilation of the revenue system of Upper Burma with that of the Lower Province by the abolition of the thathameda tax. Another subject will be the question of wages on famine relief works, as to which there is at present some doubt whether they can exceed ordinary agricultural wages or not. By that time the Chief Commissioner will have visited some of the scarcity tracts, and Mr. Smeaton all of them.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending June 21, were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Average rainfall of five stations 14·2 cents. River at Kotri on 20th, 10 feet against 16 feet and 8 inches on the same date last year. Harvesting of rabi crops almost over. Spring crops flourishing. Kharif sowings in progress. Transplanting operations commenced in some places. Fodder insufficient. Locusts in taluka Johi, causing no damage.

Shikarpur.—Rain in ten talukas, maximum at Nausharo, 90 cents. Kharif operations progressing. Sowing of rice seedlings commenced. Cotton picking in progress in one taluka. Fodder insufficient. Condition of cattle improving. River 7 feet and 5 inches against 10 feet and 10 inches on same date last year.

Hyderabad.—Rain in three talukas. Water required for kharif sowings. Rice seedlings drying in Guni and Tando-Bago. Cattle in bad condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Hurricane at Shahdadpur on 15th doing considerable damage to trees, houses, and granaries, and accompained by hail and heavy rain. Violent storm followed by slight rain in Jacobabad, Thul, and Kashmor. Water-supply bad in all canals. Crickets damaged 300 acres in Thul. Fodder scarce and dear in Jacobabad and Shahdadpur, hardly obtainable in Thul and Kashmor.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain on 16th at Umarkot, 37 cents. Reaping of adhava crops progressing. Sowing of kharif crops in Nara Valley commenced.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 18th June).—Rain for week maximum at Gogha, 3 inches and 89 cents, minimum at Viramgam 8 cents; for season maximum at Viramgam, 6 inches and 90 cents, minimum at Ahmedabad 1 inch and 52 cents. Sowing of bajri progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices stationery.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week maximum 1 inch and 61 cents in Jhalod, minimum 98 cents in Kalol; total for the season maximum 5 inches and 21 cents in Halol, minimum 2 inches and 53 cents in Kalol. Weather very oppressive. Agricultural in stock good condition.

Kaira.—(For week ending 18th June).—Rain for week maximum at Borsad, 4 inches and 97 cents, minimum at Mehmadabad, 51 cents, and average for the district, 2 inches and 53 cents; for season maximum at Borsad, 5 inches and 96 cents, minimum at Mehmadabad 1 inch and 22 cents, and average for the district, 3 inches and 17 cents. Manuring of land in progress. Tilling and sowing operations commenced. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient.

Broach.—Rain for week maximum, 3 inches and 60 cents at Amod, minimum, 59 cents at Jambusar; for season maximum, 6 inches and 29 cents at Amod, minimum, 3 inches and 19 cents at Vagra. Preparation of land in progress. Sowing operations continue in some talukas. Condition of fodder-supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 3 inches and 77 cents at Jalalpor, minimum 1 inch and 6 cents at Bardoli; total maximum 6 inches and 76 cents at Olpad, minimum 4 inches and 55 cents at Chikhli. Kharif sowing in progress in all the talukas. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 78 cents, average in the district 33 cents; for season at Dhulia 4 inches and 98 cents, average in the district 3 inches and 93 cents. Sowing of cotton in progress and of other kharif crops commenced. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Rain at Nasik 1 inch and 28 cents, total 5 inches and 21 cents; no rain during week at Dindori, Chandor, Baglan, and Kalvan; in other talukas maximum in Igatpuri, 1 inch and 5 cents, minimum in Nandgaon, 20 cents. Rainfall insufficient in Baglan and Kalvan talukas. Sowing of kharif crops finished in Nasik, begun in Sinnar, Niphad, Chandor, Malegaon, Nandgaon, and Peint. Ploughing of land continues in Igatpuri, Yeola, and Kalvan. Land being prepared elsewhere. Rice and nagli sowing finished in Igatpuri. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock fair in ten talukas. Cattle weak in Peint where want of water and fodder is felt. Want of fodder in Sinnar; non-agricultural cattle reduced in consequence.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day: total of week 1·29 inches: total to date 7·70, being 7·66 below average. Abnormal temperature *nil* on 15th and 18th, 3° cool on 16th, 2° on 17th, 1° warm on 19th and 21st, and 2° warm on 20th. Vapour in air normal except on 21st when it was excessive. Abnormal wind backed from south-east on 15th to north-north-east on 20th, north-east on 21st. Thunder on 16th; thunder and lightning on 17th and 21st.

Thana.—Rain at Thana 4 inches and 57 cents, total—13 inches and 87 cents; rain during week in all talukas, maximum at Bassein 2 inches and 42 cents, minimum at Umbargaon 71 cents. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 5 inches and 78 cents at Mahad, minimum 1 inch and 29 cents at Panvel; more rain wanted in five talukas. Ground being prepared for transplantation. Agricultural stock good. Sowing operations retarded in Panvel for want of rain.

Kolhapur.—On June 18, aggregate persons on works, Professional Agency, 7,313, Civil Agency, 1,213.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere; maximum 6 inches and 27 cents at Rajapur, minimum 1 inch and 34 cents at Malwan. Sowing operations in progress.

Poona.—More or less rain throughout the district; in Junnar ·04, Indapur ·70, Khed 1·15, Ambegaon ·08, Sirur ·08, Purandhar ·81, Bhimthadi ·22, Baramati ·18, Haveli 2·57, Mulshi ·28, and Maval ·44 inches; for season maximum, 9 inches and 64 cents at Baramati, minimum 2 inches and 91 cents at Junnar. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in all the talukas. Scarcity of fodder in the Indapur, Khed, and Purandhar talukas. Agricultural stock fair.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 3 inches and 37 cents in Nagar, minimum 13 cents in Akola; for season maximum 12 inches and 30 cents in Nagar, minimum 2 inches and 9 cents in Akola. Sowing of kharif crops commenced. Agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 18th June).—Rain for week at Sholapur 3·38, Barsi ·11, Madha ·10, Karmala 2·29, Pandharpur ·57, Sangola ·75, and Malsiras 3·41 inches; for season maximum 6 inches and 29 cents at Sholapur, minimum 2 inches and 81 cents at Barsi. More rain wanted in all the talukas. Sowing of kharif crops begun in all the talukas. Hundi crops in good condition. Fodder-supply insufficient. Agricultural stock fair. Green grass now available in Malasiras taluka.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 25 cents; total 3 inches and 23 cents: in talukas during week maximum 88 cents in Koregaon, minimum 13 cents in Khatav. Sowing operations in progress. Prices fallen except in Khatav. Condition of cattle middling. Fodder dear.

Bijapur.—Rain at Bijapur 1 inch and 37 cents, Sindgi 70, Hungund 50, Muddebihal 38, Badami 37, Bagalkot 17 and Bagevadi 13 cents. Weather cloudy. Heavy shower at Bijapur on the 20th. Sowing operations progressing. Young seedlings thriving. Water-supply improving. Fodder scarce and dear. On Professional Agency relief-work in Badami taluka 143 persons including children employed; on Civil Agency petty water-supply relief-works in Hungund 12, and Muddebihal 12 persons employed.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 33 cents; total—13 inches and 92 cents. Slight rain during week in Gokak, Parasgad, Sampgaon, and Khanapur talukas. Sowing of rise nearly completed in Belgaum, Sampgaon, and Khanapur talukas, and that of other early crops in progress in Chikodi, Athni, Gokak, and Parasgad. Prices continue high. Scarcity of fodder in four talukas diminishing. Numbers on Professional Agency work in Gokak on 18th, adults 383, children 331; expenditure Rs. 341: on one work in Athni, adult 1, children 2; expenditure Rs. 55: on two Civil Agency works in Athni, adults 479, children 71; expenditure Rs. 215; on one work in Parasgad, adults 1,049, children 411; expenditure, Rs. 782.

Dharwar.—Rain at eleven stations, varying from 1·68 inches in Navalgund to 5 cents in Bankapur and Kod; average for week 38 cents; for season 7·13 inches. Sowing of paddy and other minor crops in progress. Scarcity of fodder in eight and of water in two talukas. Cattle distressed n Navalgund, Gadag, and Ronn talukas. Numbers on Local Board Professional Agency Works in Navalgund, on 18th, 910.

Kanara.—Light rain in the district. Sowing continues. Weeding and transplanting in progress on coast. Garden produce thriving.

Rajkot.—Rain 65 cents; total—2 inches and 8 cents. Sowing of kharif crops commenced at some places.

Wadhwan.—Rain 29 cents; total—2 inches and 80 cents. Weather very hot. More rain wanted for sowing cotton and bajri.

Baroda.—Rain during week 2 inches and 91 cents; total,—3 inches and 45 cents. Agricultural stock fair. Sowing operations commenced. Scarcity of water in Bet and of folder in some places in Kadi Division.

FORE'GN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd June, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	6	25 p.m.	12	9
Teheran	23	2	31 p.m.	..	32
Suez	23	3	p.m.	..	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 23rd June, 1892.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	59	–	5
" Kurrachee	..	12	–	1
" Madras	..	44	–	1

THE HORSESHOE.

THERE are some hobbies, observes the *Globe*, that are trotted out perennially by their owners and curvet and amble bravely enough every year on the field of controversy. Such an one (and an example especially suited to the metaphor) is the shoeing of horses. It is a topic which enlivens the denizens of country houses, seasoning with hot discussion the sipping of post-prandial port, and the close of the hunting season finds it still in eager debate. The town-bred listener assents with an affable ignorance to contradictory expressions of opinion, and, in the pleasant langour which belongs to the digesting man, hears without a qualm his judgment hooted at and scorned. The Charlier system is Greek to him; frogs are a species of reptile sometimes to be found by the river's brim, but they are nothing more, and he would as soon attempt to decipher heiroglyphs on Cleopatra's Needle as read the columns of correspondence in the pages of the *Field*.

Truth to tell, the everyday Englishman has no great knowledge of the horse. That belongs to the gifted few. The many, in their love of sport, only slavishly follow the fashion. They have equine prepossessions, perhaps, as Falstaff was a coward "by instinct"; and they extend their inherited sympathy by the reading of sporting papers, till at last they unfeignedly feel it a national disaster when the Derby favorite breaks down. But the average man, when his mind is cleared of stable cant, is as purely ignorant of horses as his great representative, Dr. Johnson, confessed himself to be in defining the pastern as the knee of the animal. Some of us do not require the proverbial advice which tell us that we should not look a gift-horse in the mouth. Not that we are unaware of the occult signs of his age, which are betrayed by the process, but that we are frankly afraid of being bitten. And as for his shoes, we would not for worlds make a close examination of them (while they are on), for very obvious reasons.

It is a very different matter to take the stand of the antiquarian. There is a feeble interest in learning that Nero shod his mules with silver, and that his Empress Poppæa allowed her steeds to prance in gold. There is a reckless magnificence about that which pleases the fancy. Some time since a lady in Edinburgh followed (doubtless unwittingly) the Roman example, and shod her horses with the more precious metal. A Cockney jester was heard to exclaim in the latest slang that he would like to get hold of the "'oof" of one of the quadrupeds, but the pun was met with the chill reproof of silence by the Scots.

In classical times it is doubtful how the shoes were fastened to the hoof. Not with nails, it should seem, for they came off easily, as a passage in Catullus shows. The first instance on which one can rely of the use of horse nails is to be found in the tomb of Childeric I., who died in 481, and whose horse was buried with him. As the art of the farrier improved, his skill was proportionately prized, and he paid his way with horse-shoes and nails. Thus in the time of Henry III. Walter le Brun renders six horse-shoes to have a certain place for a forge in the Strand, in the parish of St. Clement's. The Corporation of London used to render the same tribute to the Crown, and sixty-one hob-nails in addition, and perhaps the old custom still prevails. At Oakham Castle, in Rutlandshire, the lord of the manor is entitled to demand one horse-shoe, or its equivalent in money, from every peer who passes through his domain for the first time. In 1881, the Princess of Wales bowed to the usage, and the shoe she presented now hangs in the Castle, resplendently gilt, and with a commemorative inscription.

The Shaskespearean student will remember Lear's mad idea that—

> "It were a delicate stratagem to shoe
> A troop of horse with felt."

The idea was not a new one. Henry VIII. carried it out in France, and did so actually shoe the horses that were to take part in the joust before the Lady Margaret. The tournament took place in a hall paved with marble slabs, and the device was meant to prevent the chargers slipping. It was a like hint that the lady took, who some years ago advised the use of leather-padded horse-shoes for the glacier streets of London, and designed a pleasant hoof-gear to avert the perils and assuage the sufferings of the noble animal.

But the horse-shoe becomes most interesting to the casual observer when its rightful use is over. Then it becomes the emblem of good luck. Everyone must have noticed in his rural rambles how often the bit of old metal is nailed to doors of cow-house, stable, or dwelling. It is one of the commonest of superstitions that it is a great protection against witchcraft. As Gay sings, "The horse-shoe's nail'd, the threshold's guard." It is adopted as the sign of many hostelries, for an invocation of good fortune. Nay, so lucky is it that it infects other objects by means of mere contiguity. Under the root of ash-trees are not infrequently found several horse-shoes. The bucolic explanation of the phenomenon is that they were placed there on planting to charm the tree, and impart to its twigs a mystic efficacy. If cattle have been "overlooked," or fall sick because a shrew-mouse has run over them, then stroke them with a bit of the charmed ash, and, hey presto! they are well again. The specialised meaning of the horse-shoe is not confined to any one country. There is one which has from time immemorial been used as a landmark at Kelso, in Roxburghshire, as the burgh registers attest. Another is found serving the same office in the ancient county town of Lancaster. In England we might account for the reverence in which it is held by harking back to old Saxon times and invoking Hengist and Horsa. But in all countries the horse-shoe has its vogue. Everywhere it is a favorite form of ornament. It is often applied to architecture, the best example being the beautiful Moorish arch typified in the Alhambra in Spain. It appears in Eygptain and Assyrian sculptures, and seems to have been an ancient religious emblem. Various reasons have been put forward. To say that the form is a variation of the crescent of the moon is only to shift the difficulty. Perhaps the most plausible explanation makes it a representation of the mystical door of life of the ancient religions, the source of all blessings, fruitfulness, and increase. So that if in your walks you come upon a horse-shoe and carry it carefully home, you are conforming to an ancient symbolism, and reviving a forgotten rite.

CROCODILE AND ELEPHANT.

MR. PARKER GILLMORE describes in *Land and Water* a gruesome sight that he chanced upon in the Transvaal. "To enumerate the different varieties of waterfowl that were to be seen here (Limpopo river) would take up too much space, but one genus (Mr. Gillmore writes) I cannot pass unnoticed—namely, starlings. In such immense flocks were they, and so tame, that for over a mile I flushed them in droves that fairly darkened the air. While enjoying this rather childish amusement, my bush-boy called my attention to an object on a mud-bank in the channel of the river. It was too far off to make out distinctly what it was. First I took it to be a hippopotamus asleep, but on coming nearer I saw it was a dead elephant, lying partly in the water, though the distended body rose several feet above the level of the river. Raised up on its hind legs, and lying over the carcass, was an immense crocodile. With open mouth the monster was keeping at bay more than a dozen of his species. Keeping as much out of sight as possible, I shoved my way through the weeds until I was opposite the interesting coterie. Less than fifty yards separated us, so that I could note every movement of the saurians. I wished that a larger one would come, and turn out the repulsive beast in possession, or that all the smaller ones would combine and make a simultaneous attack upon their powerful antagonist, but they did not. I doubt if brutes of such low organization have the sense to work in concert. Occasionally one more venturesome than the rest advanced towards the carcass with hesitating and uncertain step, but only to retire again when the larger beast opened its gigantic mouth. I had watched the scene for nearly half an hour when the usurper slid down from his position, seized the centre of the stomach of the already much decayed carcass, and with a fearful wrench tore away a great mass of skin and entrail. Then with a simultaneous rush the lookers-on all dashed at the dead elephant. For several minutes there was a fearful struggle, and large and small, young and old, settled down to enjoy the banquet. The giant regained his place at the belly, which doubtless furnished the tit-bits, and buried his head in the cavernous interior of the dead elephant. That the brute was making good use of his time could be seen from the spasmodic movements that the throat constantly displayed. At length, I determined to shoot the mammoth saurian if chance offered me a shot at a vital spot. The opportunity occurred, and I sent a ten-bore spherical bullet into his neck, close to its junction with the shoulder. The result was curious. It dashed into the shoal water, where it lost its legs and recovered them with a violent struggle. Then the wretched brute made a dive forward, rolled upon its side, and died. A more gruesome sight than I have described I do not think I ever witnessed."

IN great agony for several days a cow belonging to Mr. Levi Mogg, of Lydlich, Dorset, eventually dashed its head against the walls of its shed, breaking its neck. On examination, a live snake, 2ft. long, and six young ones, also two water newts (*Triton Cristacus*) were found in its throat. The extraordinary circumstance has attracted great local interest. It is supposed that the animal swallowed the reptiles while drinking from a tarn.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

SURREY has begun the first-class season in first-class style with a first-class victory over Oxford University. Considering that the 'Varsity recently defeated the full strength of Lancashire, the Champions may be considered to have made a brave start.

What or who contributed most to Surrey's victory? The winning of the toss was not material to success, so that we must fall back upon the men for an explanation. You won't require to go further than Lockwood. A score of 102 off the bat and eight wickets for 71 runs is a sufficient and satisfactory explanation of Surrey's success.

Then we had Henderson with 59, and Wood with 51, not to speak of Sharpe, which his name is Jack, with 33, not out, to assist in making victory more complete. The amateurs—J. Shuter, W. W. Read, and K. J. Key—looked very much like passengers, with only 26 between them. Of course, Surrey can afford to carry a passenger or two against an Oxford eleven, but when the critical matches come on it is to be hoped that the best men only will be played.

The worst of being born a humorist is that dull people take you seriously, and you are apt to be called upon to explain your jokes. A joke explained is a joke lost, and I am not going to waste another par explaining to an indignant correspondent how the great Gunn went off well in the second innings of the Married *vs.* Single match when he only went home. Does my correspondent think it is not well when a cricketer goes home?

A gentleman, named Ranjinsinhji—a prince of the blood—is at present at Cambridge University for the purpose of acquiring cricket and other branches of a European education. His companions, who can make a patter out of Greek verbs and participles, fairly choked on the name of this distinguished visitor until they met in solemn conclave and re-christened the Prince in the name of "Smith." Ranjinsinhji answers to it—like a man and a brother.

Middlesex, observes a cricketing correspondent, have so far proved to be all my fancy painted them at the beginning of the season. Their start against Sussex was good enough for anything, and if they follow it up with victories against Kent this week and Somersetshire next—as they ought—there may be come fun before Surrey wins the Championship again.

Not for years have the metropolitan county been so strong in all departments as they are this season. J. T. Hearne came as a boon and a blessing to Middlesex men, while Rawlin and Phillips are improving with age. The amateurs are, as a whole, perhaps, stronger than ever, and it takes some good bowling to get rid of Messrs. Stoddart, O'Brien, Scott, Webbe, Nepean, and others. The match against Kent opens at Black-heath and Whit Monday will see Somersetshire at Lord's.

The match between the Players and Gentlemen of Kent, the other day, read suspiciouly like a blacking advertisement, especially when Day and Martin were at the wicket together. Bishop, Walter Hearne, and the little G. G. batted excellently well for mere Players who with practice and perseverance may yet be Gentlemen, while J. Le Fleming G. Gower, and E. Malden so distinguished themselves for the Gentlemen that they may with practice and perseverance prove capable players.

It would appear that Yorkshire may soon re-gain a high position amougst the counties. The infusion of new blood into the team has made a wonderful improvement all round while Wainwright, who is said to be not in the best of health, is invaluable with bat and ball this season. The Tykes followed up their victory over Cambridge University with another over Derbyshire in a single innings. Hirst with eight wickets for 26 runs, was the chief demon of destruction, but Peel, with the same number of wickets for 33, was not far behind.

At Stoke, Yorkshire should get the better of Staffordshire, but when they meet Lancashire at Sheffield the tug-of-war will be very strong and keen, as it ever is between the rival roses. Lancashire has been disappointing up to date, and the team came in for hard words over their defeat at Oxford. Perhaps the County Palatine will do better at Sheffield.

Alas, Sussex! How rapidly you are qualifying for the wooden spoon of the counties. Four matches played and four lost, not by bad luck either, but by bad play. That is the pity of it. When and where are we to look for improvement? It strikes me that the judgment of Parris would have told against the Middlesex batsmen rather than the round-the-corner deliveries of C. A. Smith, who could not obtain a wicket. Sussex should beat Hampshire at Brighton next week.

At Bristol, Kent will try the strength of Gloucestershire. H. V. Page appears to be in fine form with the bat already, as a recent score of 107 against Cheltenham tends to prove. If the old Oxonian can perform like this against Kent, the chances of Gloucestershire would be materially improved. A good deal depends upon the doings of W. G. and his brother, E. M.; but, all things considered, I would prefer Kent for my money.

Oxford University will engage a team of the M.C.C. on the 'Varsity ground. In R. T. Jones and F. Phillips the students have discovered a couple of capable bats, and their prospects for the inter-'Varsity match are steadily improving.

I doubt, writes a correspondent, whether Leicestershire is not about as good a second-class county as any of the present time. A big victory over Cheshire, yesterday, should fit them for the fight with Warwickshire, at Birmingham. The rivalry between these counties is particularly keen, and although everything points to a close contest, I rather fancy the chances of the Leicester men.

Derbyshire will visit London again for the purpose of fulfiling their engagement with Essex at Leyton. Holiday-makers in East London might do worse than drop in to the Essex County Ground to see a good match between clubs of equal strength.

Hirst, the new Yorkshire bowler, is also an accomplished Rugby football player. He may yet represent his county as a centre three-quarter back.

The batting averages still show Bromley-Davenport at the top with 58 for six innings, but to my thinking Chatterton comes out best with an average of 40 for ten times at the wicket. W.L. Murdoch, A. E. Stoddart, and H. T. Hewett are all well up the list.

Amongst the bowlers Parris stands highest as yet with 17 wickets at 9·15, but manifestly the averages of Martin and J. T. Hearne, with 33 and 45 wickets, respectively, for a trifle over 12 runs a-piece, are the better performances. A few weeks' time will sort out the chaff from the grain, both in bowling and batting, for men like Shrewsbury and Lohmann are not well started yet.

Dr. Grace has contributed to *The Cricket Field* an article on his recent tour in Australia, in which he takes the position one might expect him to take in reference to the "test" matches. The Englishmen ought, he says, to have got the runs in the first match, and had only themselves to blame; the second was lost by bad fielding. "Had three-fourths of the catches offered been accepted, says the Doctor, "there would not have been more than twenty runs left for us to make in our second innings." He believes that the loss of the matches was the best thing that could have happened to the game in Australia. Had all the test matches, or even two of them, been won by the visitors, the Australians would have lost heart. As it is, "before we left there was nothing talked about but making sure of a thoroughly representative team to come to England in 1893." It is pleasant to read of one's old friends that Bruce, Lyons, and Turner showed marked improvement in batting; that Alec Bannerman batted better than ever; that Blackham was a veritable wonder; and that in bowling Turner is nearly as good as ever. With regard to the remark of a critic that the two matches were lost because of the Englishmen's desire to play a dashing game, Dr. Grace says: "I am very glad we lost them if the game we played is to be called or considered a dashing one. It is the game I have tried to play all my life; it is the game every lover of cricket desires to see played; and it will be a bad day for our national game when it is given up and a slow defensive game takes its place. Matches are played to be won, not lost, and slow defensive play is all against it, and in my opinion opposed to everything that is conducive to the welfare of the game." A few *habitues* of Trent Bridge who hit a single at long intervals should study the Doctor's prescription.

THE German Emperor, at the review he held on the Tempelhoferfeld, named the Queen of the Netherlands Colonel of the 4th Guard Regiment. Her Majesty was born on the 31st August, 1880; consequently, she is one of the youngest colonels in the Prussian Army.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home papers.*]

THE following is the full text of the statement lately made by Mr. Foster, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, in reply to certain comments in the Western States on the action of the present Republican Government with reference to bimetallism, of which a telegraphic summary has been published:—"This Administration has, I believe, taken greater interest in the subject of bimetallism than any preceding it. I believe, and am quite sure, the President concurs, that gold alone is too narrow a basis upon which to conduct the money interests of the world. This being so it is the duty of all those in authority to do whatever they can in all possible ways to preserve silver as a money metal of the world. Silver is a very large product of this country, which is an additional reason why any Administration looking to the interests of all the people should be vigilant and earnest in its efforts to restore it to its old standard of value. I have opposed, as the President has, the free and unlimited coinage of silver, because I believed that it should be the worst possible policy that could happen to the silver interests. My judgment is, a policy of that kind would put this country upon a silver basis and then place our coined silver on a basis of bullion value, as is the case now in Mexico. That being done, it seems to me it would be impossible to effect an agreement among the great nations of the earth to fix a ratio upon which the mints of all those countries could be opened, and thus utterly fail to restore silver to a parity with gold. We believe that to successfully return silver to its proper place as a money metal requires the co-operation of the leading nations. Ever since this Administration came into power it has had its agents in Europe investigating public sentiment, and especially in England, where there is more hostility to our views than in any other country. Through these agencies we have finally achieved an arrangement by which a conference of the leading nations will be held to take into consideration what measures may be effected for the increased use of silver among the nations of the earth. I believe a condition of public sentiment exists in Europe now that will enable us to achieve substantial progress, if not the full realisation of all the desires we have upon the question. The desire of this Government is for an international agreement upon a fixed ratio, and the opening of the mints of all to silver as they are now open to gold."

The Transvaal financial statement for the quarter, January 1 to March 31, 1892, shows a total of receipts £467,938, as compared with £658,471 for the first quarter of last year, and a total of expenditure £374,·53, as compared with £387,569. The balance in hand, however, on December 31, 1891, £88,341; on March 31, 1892, it was £180,526. Credit must also be taken for £100,008 invested in the Netherlands Company's shares under the head of public works expenditure. Leaving out the items of fixed deposits, loans repaid and advances, the totals of revenue and expenditure for the first quarters of this year and last respectively compare as follows:—Receipts, quarter 1892, £79,634, against £244,237; expenditure, quarter 1892, £254,779, against £232,279. The chief items of receipts are:—Import duties, £78,576, against £62,838; transfer duties, £15,102; licences, £52,858; stamps, £20,168; diggers' licences, £11,177, against £12,431; postal, excluding telegraphs, £24,837; stand licences, £6,409. The chief items of expenditure were:—Fixed salaries, £47,911, against £52,936; education, £5,024; prisons, £7,564; postal, £9,699; public works, £130,022, including share purchase, against £75,309, divers services, £16,296; special expenditure, £5,023.

Capetown advices state that a syndicate has been formed there, with a capital of £15,000 in 15,000 shares for the purpose of working collieries in the Orange Free State. The syndicate has secured the refusal of purchase of the Farm Waagstuck, which is situated near Viljoen's Drift, Heilbron district, Orange Free State, and within a 1,000 yards of the line of railway from Bloemfontein to Johannesburg. Two seams of coal have been found there by boring. The first seam is visible in the bed and banks of the Taailbosch Spruit, which runs through the property, about ten feet of which is good steam coal, and the second seam is about fourteen feet in thickness. Besides the above named property, the syndicate has secured the refusal of twenty-one other farms, in close proximity to the railway and south of Waagstuck, on favourable terms.

"Rather contradictory information reaches us respecting the prospects of the cotton crop now under cultivation," observes the "Egyptian Gazette" (Alexandria) of May 19, "and fears are expressed that it will not reach the figure attained by last winters's crop. However, it is rather early to arrive at any definite conclusion on the subject, for much depends on the weather, water-supply, and other conditions that may prevail during the next few weeks."

Mail advices from Constantinople, dated May 23, describe the market for cotton yarns and piece-goods as still in an apathetic condition. The Ottoman Mills were asking higher prices, but without any business resulting. Prices generally had, indeed, been weakened by the report of the settlement of the Lancashire dispute. Scarcely any business had been done in the iron market, buyers being very scarce. Owing to abundant arrivals and the reported persistent depression in the European markets, prices were still drooping in the wheat market, and barley was also quoted lower. There had been large arrivals of flour likewise, with the effect of lowering prices. In the export markets there was much activity in the demand for mohair and opium, though prices of the former were nevertheless declining. Some sales of wine had made for France at very low prices. There had been little or no movement in the freight market.

Much discussion is taking place in Spain just now respecting the proposals of the Government to increase the duty upon imports of colonical tobacco—a discussion which is not without interest to consumers of Havana tobacco in this and in other countries. A Spanish paper having officially stated that the whole of the last year's crop of Cuban tobacco had been sold, and that it had proved insufficient to meet the foreign demand, the Cuban Senators and Deputies have declared that the actual facts of the case are entirely different. They state that the United States are the principal consumers of Cuban tobacco, and that the demand from that market has fallen off nearly 60 per cent. while the orders received from Argentina and Uruguay have diminished even to a greater extent. The only qualities of Cuban tobacco which have been at all in demand have been the inferior qualities which have been wanted for the European markets. The Spanish papers do not give any reason for the falling off. The trade-mark regulations in this country and the official stamp now placed in Cuba on boxes of Havana cigars may have injured the large business which was formerly done in the United States to the detriment of the Havana cigar trade in this country. Formerly very large amounts of Cuban tobacco were imported into the United States and manufactured into cigars for re-export to this country, where they were sold as Havana cigars.

The American Treasury will, it appears, close the fiscal year with a substantial cash balance in hand, a result which at one time seemed doubtful. The estimated amount is $39,728,145. At the close of April the balance was reported $31,518,160, and a slight increase during May was expected. Heavy pension payments have defeated this expectation. It remains to be seen what gain may be made during June, the closing month of the fiscal year. With Customs receipts only equal to those of last June the increase will be slight; but April and May have shown an increase in Customs revenues over the corresponding months last year, and a similar increase this month will bring the net cash just so much nearer to the Secretary's estimate. "It is evident," observes the New York "Commercial Bulletin," "that the Treasury will reach the close of the fiscal year with a working balance large enough for all ordinary purposes, and equal to all demands that should be made upon it; but it is equally evident that the Treasury will not be in a position to relieve any pressure in the money market in connection with the crop movements of the year, or to justify Congress in extravagant appropriations, increasing the anticipated demands of the next fiscal year. The state of the Treasury warrants no apprehension, but enforces on Congress the obligation of economy, and on bankers and business men the necessity for prudent preparation for the requirements of the summer and autumn without such reliance on the Government as was indulged in in the days of a big Treasury surplus."

The following were the official quotations for refined Silver in Bars, in May:—

Date.	May deliv'y	June. deliv'y	July deliv'y	Aug. deliv'y	Sept. deliv'y	Oct. deliv'y	Nov. deliv'y	Dec. deliv'y
2	39 11-16	39 11-16	39 13-16	39 13-16	39 15-16	39 15-16	39 15-16	...
3	39 14-16	39 14-16	40	40	40 2-16	40 2-16	40 2-16	..
4	39 14-16	39 14-16	40	40	40 2-16	40 2-16	40 2-16	..
5	39 13-16	39 13-16	39 15-16	39 15-16	40 1-16	40 1-16	40 1-16	..
6	39 11-16	39 11-16	39 13-16	39 13-16	39 15-16	39 15-16	39 15-16	..
9	39 15-16	39 15-16	40 1-16	40 1-16	40 3-16	40 3-16	40 3-16	..
10	39 15-16	39 15-16	40 1-16	40 1-16	40 3-16	40 3-16	40 3-16	..
11	39 12-16	39 12-16	39 14-16	39 14-16	40	40	40	..
12	39 14-16	39 14-16	40	40	40 3-16	40 2-16	40 2-16	..
13	40	40	40 2-16	40 2-16	40 4-16	40 4-16	40 4-16	..
16	40 6-16	40 6-16	40 8-16	40 8-16	40 10-16	40 10-16	40 10-16	..
17	40 4-16	40 4-16	40 6-16	40 6-16	40 8-16	40 8-16	40 8-16	..
18	40 2-16	40 2-16	40 4-16	40 4-16	40 6-16	40 6-16	40 6-16	..
19	40 4-16	40 4-16	40 6-16	40 6-16	40 8-16	40 8-16	40 9-16	..
20	40 4-16	40 4-16	40 6-16	40 6-16	40 8-16	40 8-16	40 8-16	..
23	40 5-16	40 5-16	40 7-1	40 7-16	40 9-16	40 6-16	40 9-16	..
24	40 2-16	40 2-16	40 4-16	40 4-16	40 6-16	40 6-16	40 8-16	.
25	40 2-16	40 2-16	40 4-16	40 4-16	40 6-16	40 6-16	40 6-16	
26	40 2-16	40 2-16	40 4-16	40 4-16	40 6-16	40 6-16	40 6-16	..
27	..	40	40	40 2-16	40 2-16	40 4-16	40 4-16	40 4-16
30	..	40 2-16	40 2-16	40 4-16	40 4-16	40 6-16	40 6-16	40 6-16
31	..	40 4-16	40 4-16	40 6-16	40 6-16	40 8-16	40 8-16	40 8-16

The prices are net and in Pence per oz. Standard of 925-1000ths fine.

THE NAVAL KNIGHTS OF WINDSO

THE Examiners on Standing Orders of the Hous Commons have been considering a Bill for dissol the Corporation of the Naval Knights of Win which was established in 1798. The Bill has introduced by Lord George Hamilton, Mr. For and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett. It was found that standing orders were applicable. Attached to Bill is a memorandum stating that "by the Cha of Incorporation certain conditions were imposed u the members (seven in number), which, while clo inaccordance with the terms of the will of the found Samuel Travers (dated July 16, 1724), have been pro ed by the experience of over three-quarters of a ce tury to be entirely inconsistent with, and unsui to, the habits and wants of naval officers of present time. Under the circumstances it has bee decided to dissolve the Corporation of Naval Knigh and to appropriate the funds in a more useful manne for the direct benefit of the large class of deservin naval officers in whose interest the trust was originall of unded. It is proposed to make the Board of Adm ralty sole trustees of the property in the same manne as they have so long acted as trustees of the funds o Greenwich Hospital. The income of the property thus transferred will be granted in the form of pen sions to retired officers of the rank of lieutenant i the Navy, or who have retired from that rank, and the arrangements so made by the Admiralty will be submitted for the approval of her Majesty in Council. As there are reasons which make it expedient to treat existing interests in a spirit of liberality, it is proposed to give the Naval Knights now remaining special terms of compensation for the dissoluiion of their college—namely, to three of the knights an annuity of £200 a year each, and to the governor or Senior Naval Knight, an annuity of £210, and further to grant to the Marine Society, who have a reversionary interes in £18,000 of Government stock bequeathed to th Knights by Lieutenant Braithwaite, a lump sum o £3,000 for the relinquishment of all their rights. Al the persons interested in the Foundation of Traver College have signified their concurrence in these proposals."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 22.

Hamilton, Lt and Qr-Mr, Bengal, 7th Drag Gds, on leave, from Muttra.

Peyton, Lt, Bengal, 7th Drag Gds, on leave, from Muttra.

Perry, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 6th Infy Hyd Cont, on leave, from Bolarum.

JUNE 23.

Rainsford, Major, Bo. 1st Worc Regt, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 23.

Venables, Lt, Bo. 2nd Gloster Regt, on leave, to England.

Croker, Lt-Col, Bengal, R M Fus, on retirement, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th June, 1892.

A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday next, the 27th instant, at 6 p.m.

By order,
(Sd.) J. P. BAIRD, Captain,
and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 23.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed ou out of India on private affairs:—Capt A M Monteith, S C 3rd Sqdn Comdr, 7th B Lancers, for one year.

Second Lieut R J C Eastwood, 2nd Battn Gloucestershir Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by th Secy of State for India extentions of leave for the period specified:—Surgn-Major E W Young, I M S, nine month private affairs. And Capt A E S Searle, I S C, four month medical certificate.

Second Lieut E Kirkpatrick, 2nd Battn, Somersetshire L is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Col F W Rhodes, D S O, Military Secry to H E the Go ernor, was granted an extension of leave from the 30th Ma to the 4th June.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev G H Lewis, B. A., Chaplain of Deesa and Abu is granted furlough for one year from date of departure.

The following appointments are made consequent on th departure of the Rev G H Lewis on furfough:—The Rev Mayhew to be Chaplain of Deesa and Abu; and the Rev W R H Pughe, M A, to act as Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Re J Hœne, S J, to be a Member of the Bombay Christia Burial Board.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice E T Candy assumed the execution of his office as Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature Bombay, on the 13th June.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoin Lieut H. G. Carnegy, 9th Bo Iny, to act as Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio Assist to the Political Supt, Savantvadi, pending further orders.

Major F. W. Snell, acting Second-Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been granted privilege leave for forty-five days.

Major F W Snell relinquished charge of the office of Second Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 9th June.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr C F G Lester, or pending further orders:—Mr H Pogson, acting Assist Supt of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Broach District; and Rai Bahadur Kishori Lal to act as Assist Supt of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, vice Mr H Pogson.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Magistrates of the Second Class in the district of Poona with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Section 62 of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890:—Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ballal Phansalkar, Mamlatdar of taluka Maval; Rao Saheb Moheniraj Eknath Ghotankar, Mamlatdar of taluka Haveli; and Rao Saheb Narayen Ramchandra Sudame, Mamlatdar of taluka Sirur.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W L Souter to act as Dist Supdt ot Police in the Dharwar Distric pending the return to duty of Mr F C Jones, or until furthe orders.

Messrs C E G Crawford and T S Hamilton respectivel delivered over and received charge of the office of Distri Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana on the 6th inst.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint R Bahadur Chintaman Narayan Bhat, First Class Subordina Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for th districts of Poona and Satara, to be Joint First Class Su ordinate Judge at Poona, in addition to his own duties, as temporary measure, and to invest him with power to hea appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Court in the Poona District as may be referred to him by the Judg of that district.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Rao Bahad Narhar Gadadhar Phadke, First Class Subordinate Judg under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for th districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur, to be Joint Fir Class Subordinate Judge at Satara.

Rao Saheb Gopal Anant Bhat assumed charge of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Belgaum on the 9th inst.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, Dist Depy Collr, to be a Visitor of the District and Dhuliakot Jails at Ahmedabad.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Narayan Chintaman Soman, Dist-Depy Collr and Magte, First Class, to be a Visitor of the Subordinate Jail at Belgaum.

Mr A R Bonus, I C S, Assist Collr, in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magte of the First Class in that district.

A'zam Beheramji Dosabhai Basla, acting Mahalkari of petha Halol in the district of the Panch Mahals, is appointed to be Magte of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A F Cox, I C S, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Narayen Ganesh Deshpande, Dist Depy Collr, Bijapur, was granted extraordinary leave of absence without allowances from 23rd Jan to 7th Feb.

Mr F W Marriott, Assist Supdt, Konkan Revenue Survey, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J L Jenkins, I C S, on relief by Mr W Allen, I C S, to take up his appointment as Assist Comsr in Sind; and Mr J Sladen, I C S, on relief by Mr Jenkins to do duty as Assist Collr in Sind.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H O Quin, I C S, to be Sec Assist, vice Mr A C Logan, I C S, promoted.

Gunner J S Pykett, of Royal Artillery, passed an examination in Somali.

Assist Surgn Manilal Gangadas Desai, L M & S, has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Broach.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Krishna Apte, B A, L C E, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Khandesh, during the absence of Mr G O W Dunn, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Karsandas Jeyshing Desai and Anant Narayan Kaulagekar Sanads authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in the Courts of the Ahmedabad and Sholapur-Bijapur Districts respectively.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Azam Jhaverbhai Mathurbhai, Head Karkun at Borsad, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Mehmadabad in the Kaira District during the absence of Rao Saheb Harkisondas Jagjiwandas on privilege leave for two months.

Rao Saheb Purushottam Waman Sathe, Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of taluka Yeola in the Nasik District, is confirmed in that grade.

Rao Saheb Dattatraya Nilkanth Joshi is confirmed as Mamlatdar, Fourth Grade, and will rank next below Mr Digambar Dalaya.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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Any Monogram, Crest or Motto Engraved to order. Masonic Designs in Stock, Rs. 40, 45 and 55.

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UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

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Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

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The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold at all Chemists' and Stores throughout India.

NOTICES.

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(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions, Bilious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, postage charge As. 12. Dozen Rs 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World. Postage to be sent when ordering.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it will be sent.

P. BURROWS, Sole Agent in India.
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THE best preparation for Preserving, Restoring, and Beautifying the hair is

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, heals troublesome humors, and prevents the hair from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings and becomes at once

The Favorite

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This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*

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Sims Reeves says:—'*This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious, Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.*'

Mdme. Marie Roze (**The renowned Singer**) says:—"*I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth.*"

A positive relief and cure for

Rheumatism	Fever
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Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
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Full directions on each bottle.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

Indian Planters' Gazette says:—"*Abbey's Potash is Effervescent, Wholesome and Invigorating! The addition of Potash renders the draught Medicinally one of great value.*"

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CHARLES COX & Co.
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We court a comparison of our quality with any Beer in the Market.

Bottled at the Brewery, especially for TREACHER & Co., Limited.

EXPORTBIER-BRAUEREI PILSEN
TRADE MARK.
REGISTERED
BOTTLED AT THE PILSENER BREWERY
FOR THE UNDERSIGNED ONLY
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LIMITED
Bombay, Byculla
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This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual Guarantee as to Quality and Condition.

IT KEEPS PERFECTLY.

Qarts, Cash Rs. **5-12** per dozen; Credit Rs. **6-8**.
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Per Case of 4 dozen Quarts, Cash Rs. **22**; Credit Rs. **24-10**.
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The Original and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

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FOR CIGARETTES.

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A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o Seamen's Institute,
Bombay, *4th Feb.*, 1891.

Mr. Burgess, Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

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MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.

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The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

"BOS"

*** Gold Capsule.
** Blue „
* Green „

Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"BOS" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

"BOS" is sold in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.

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FOR INFANTS. THE AGED.

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MALTED MILK keeps indefinitely, and is an inexpensive diet for all.

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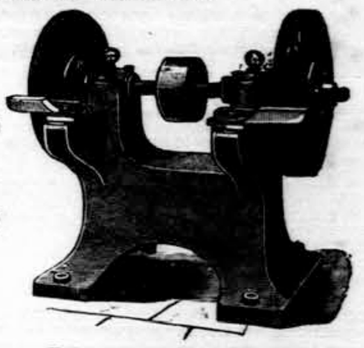

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

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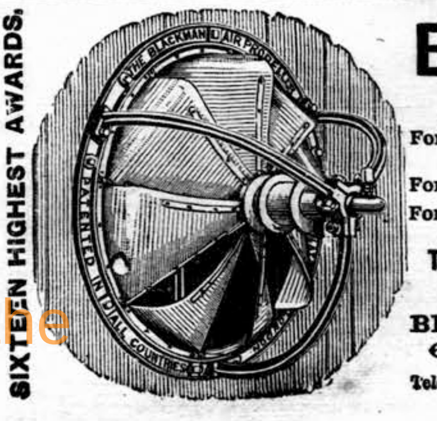

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HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs** or **Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

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Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

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NO TASTE OR SMELL

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« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.*»

From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

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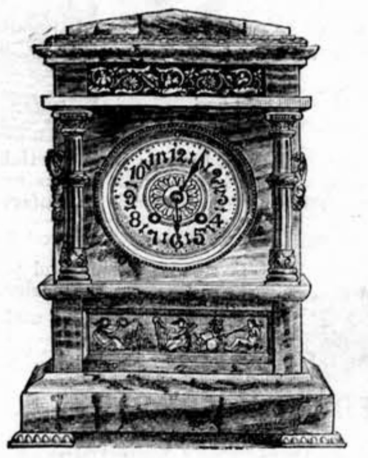

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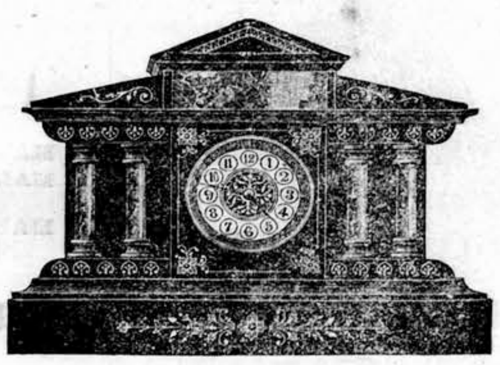

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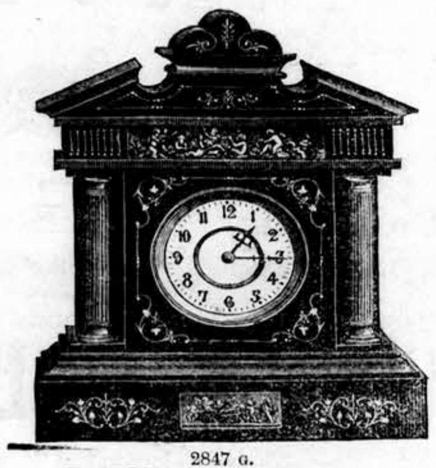

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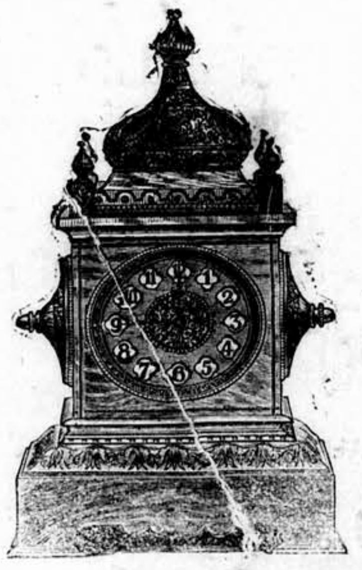

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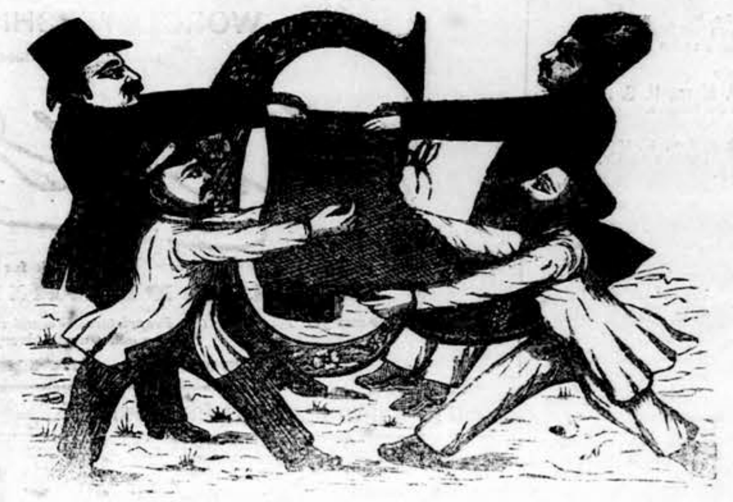

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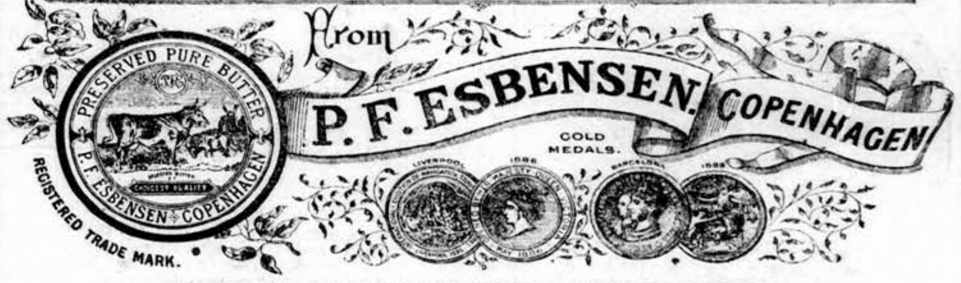

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